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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 91 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
14th April	Maatua ..	11000	....	....
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
20th	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th	Arabia ..	8000	....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

164

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
†Merton Hall			11th April.	
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th ,, ..	11th Apr.l....
City of Karachi	A&C	5506	....	22nd April....
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	....	25th May...
City of Calcutta	A&C	7630‡	....	10th June.‡
City of Benares	A&C	6984	....	20th June ..
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	24th June	....
City of York	A&C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES,	1st Class Single.	1stClass Return.	2ndClass Single.	2ndClass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each bin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd. Forbes,

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yen.	48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsing
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York.	Teingtan.
Los Angles	Cal. U.S.A.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 17th April *6 a. m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 20th April 11am. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA 1695, Thur. 23rd April a.m., ‡C. M.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday the 23rd April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday the 16th April calling at Verawal, Mangrom, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 Saturday 18th April.
†PURNEA .....3306 Thursday 30th ,,
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th April, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Madeira Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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JEWELLED RINGS

JEWELLED PENDANTS

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Are the ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given at present.

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality of work. Our stock embraces the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold: the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems; and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

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BOMBAY & POONA

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

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FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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AND SICKNESS
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FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
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FIRE LIFE
(Funds Invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised CaPital	...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	...	...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	65,000
Claims Paid Over	...	...	1,50,000

Specia Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp galns

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agent anna to the above prices.

Orders books applied gratis on

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4022	31st. Mar	16th. April
KamakuraMaru	Hori	6128	17th. April.	22nd. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	5143	17th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kaga-ru Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Fushi Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Izumo Maru	Shinobe	6189	16th. May	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
393 ...gents.

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EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 20, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI by Motor Cars from Poona First Class Fast, comfortable and reliable cars at competitive prices. MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 382

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

BENEDICTINS DENTIFRICE. The wonderful French Dentifrice recommended by all Dentists and introduced for the first time in India. Can be had in liquid, paste or powder at: ARMY & NAVY STORES & THOMPSON & TAYLOR, Bombay. 2170

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—Young Lady Assistant for Mission work. Must be able to teach Hindustani.—Apply to Mrs. K. ANDERSON, M. E. Mission, Kolar. 1502

WANTED two or three ELEPHANTS trained for tiger shooting. Apply with full particulars and the name of place where they can be seen, to Box No. 406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2270

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WELL Furnished airy Bed-room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

ACCOUNTANT, holding London Chamber's "TEACHER'S DEPLOMA," in Accounts, etc, open for engagement in Joint Stock Company or Bank. Apply to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2275

AMERICAN GENTLEMAN just arrived with new propositions paying 300 per cent profits. WANTS BANKER, BROKER or PERSONS who can procure capital. Apply to Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2294

WANTED, 3RD OFFICER for Indian Government Felegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart." Particulars of service, pay, etc., will be furnished on application to THE DIRECTOR, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi. 1501

REQUIRED a sketch plan for a STATE GUEST HOUSE to accommodate about 10 or 12 guests at a time.

A remuneration of Rs. 500, will be given to him whose plan is selected and approved. The plans submitted will not be returned whether approved or not. Apply to.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY to

H. H. The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of

2272 Nabha State.

REQUIRED a sketch plan for a. TWO-STORIED and a SINGLE STORIED PALACE suitable for the residence of an Indian Prince. A remuneration of Rs. 1,000 will be given to him whose plan is selected and approved. The plans which will be submitted for approval will not be returned whether approved or not.

Apply to Box No. 407, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2271

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MATRON SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras. Qualifications in administration, general nursing and maternity essential. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. 80 beds, three staff and six pupil nurses.

Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Government House, Ootacamund. 1520

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Hyderabad. Salary Rs. 400—50—700, with free quarters and carriage allowance.

Applicants must know Urdu and possess thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and book-binding and be capable of administering affairs of a large Institution.

Particulars apply to THE SECRETARY to the Executive of the Victoria Memorial 1551

WANTED.

WANTED—A CASHIER with Cash security of Rupees five hundred. Apply stating salary expected, age, caste and experience to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 2300

TAILORING.—WANTED an Experienced CUTTER, good salary to a competent man.

Apply HALL & ANDERSON, LTD., 1681 Calcutta.

WANTED MATRICS or SCHOOL FINALS (Persian knowing preferred). Apply stating qualifications, Second Language and salary expected to: THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR. 2281 Bansda State, via Billimora.

WANTED—By young Indian Oxford Honours graduate, with high testimonials for scholarship and strong aptitude for literature, position on staff of Indian or Anglo-Indian paper. Literary side preferred. Apply to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2296

PERSIAN GULF TRADE—Advertiser (British) experienced, having valuable trade connections at Gulf Ports seeks profitable first-class Agencies and Commissions. Vernacular linguist. Address to Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2280

WANTED for the B. N. Railway European School, Kargpur, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Must have been trained. Commencing salary Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. Required to join 15th June. 1914.

Apply, sending copies of certificates, to 1522 MANAGER.

WANTED immediately HEAD READER to take charge of the Reading Branch of the Office of the Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India. Salary Rs. 200—10—250 Permanent. Preference will be given to candidates with European experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, Supt., 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. 1435

WANTED.—Situation as a MANAGING CLERK in a Solicitors firm from June 1914, by a young energetic Hindu, Matriculate, well read in law with an aim to pass the High Court pleader's examination and ten years experience in correspondence and accounts. Business capabilities guaranteed. For further particulars address "G" C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2299

WANTED immediately one woman ASSISTANT TEACHER, whose mother tongue is Marathi, for the new Girls' High School at Amraoti (Berar). Salary Rs. 100 per mensem if applicant has passed B.A. F.A.'s with experience will be considered. Apply stating age, qualifications, nationality, experience, etc., to THE SENIOR INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS,

1523 First Circle, Nagpur, C. Ps.

WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, having good experience of construction and repairs of roads and buildings. Pay Rs. 150—200 including allowances.

A 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having experience of gas and electrical lighting and telephone communication. Pay Rs. 60—75.

Apply with copies of testimonials before the 30th instant to THE STATE ENGINEER, Gondal, Kathiawar. 1513

WANTED 3 LADY TEACHERS for the following posts in Bombay Education Society's Girls' High School. Church of England communicant.

A TEACHER for lower school, salary Rs 50 with board and lodging.

An ASSISTANT KINDERGARTEN TEACHER, salary Rs. 50 with board and lodging.

A TEMPORARY TEACHER for Standard VII from 15th June to October, 1914, salary Rs. 65 with board and lodging.

Apply with testimonials to THE HONY. SECRETARY. 1682

WANTED immediately on Permanent Establishment.

2 SUPERVISORS on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m.

2 DISTRICT OVERSEERS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p.m.

6 SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 50 p.m. with usual Travelling Allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Undersigend.

R. R. ABHYANKER, L.C.E.,
Divisional Local Fund Engineer,
Nagpur Division, Nagpur.

Nagpur, 9th April, 1914. 1586

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI—GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund. 1524

TO HOSPITALS, CHARITABLE and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—We are making a special concession on the sale of a large quantity of Condensed, Sterilized and Unsweetened Condensed Milk the quality of which is guaranteed to be perfectly good but slightly discoloured.

Apply for special rates to:—

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

2209 P. O. BOX No. 333, BOMBAY.

TO CONTRACTORS, BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.—We are making a special concession on the sale of a large quantity of Condensed, Sterilized, and Unsweetened Condensed Milk, the quality of which is quite good but slightly discoloured.

Apply for special rates to:—

NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

2209 P. O. Box No. 333, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pure dry Active Yeast for distilleries and bakeries. Apply for free samples and quotations to "YEAST," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE a complete accumulator charging plant. Apply The General Electric and Trading C/o. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. 2236

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

FOR SALE—Best ALPHONSO and PAIRIE MANGOES and other fruits. Mangoes shipped to England. Send for Price List. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302b

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FOR SALE—BLACK WALER gelding trapper, very fast. Trial by appointment. Price Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply to A. M. CLARKE. c/o The Bombay Co., Ltd., 3, Wallace Street. 2303

FOR SALE—Quantity of pure Bismuth Metal for Chemical Manufacturers and Type Foundries. Apply to "BISMUTH," C/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 2297

FOR SALE—Smart R. T. Victoria by Dykes & Co., Calcutta, good condition, will accept reasonable offer.

G. B. ADAMSON,
2289 Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay.

FOR SALE—A Bungalow situate at Andheri on the Andheri Versova Road, near the Bazar opposite Government Post Office is for sale. Intending Purchasers may apply to the undersigned for particulars.

MESSRS. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Solicitors,
2276 121, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2122 Bombay.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Property of a gentleman used only 10 months. A 16/22 H. P. De DETRICH Car with a ¾Limousine Luxurious Landowlette Body, fitted with all the latest improvements, Ducilier Dynamo with 8 Electric Lights and two Electric Horns, richly upholstered having all Mahogany wood work and can be termed a "Princely" Car. Specially built under owner's instructions costing over Rs. 16,750. Has an insurance policy covering all accidents including third party risks, which will be transferred to purchaser. Must be sold immediately.

Can be tried and terms settled with

SULTAN M. CHINOY,
2290 Park House, Colaba.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Morden sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

TO LET—At No. 23 Club Back Road, 1st floor of Bungalow facing recreation ground. Drawing, Dining, and three bed rooms with bath rooms attached, stabling accommodation. Apply for particulars to Mrs. J. D. Mugaseth, next door. 2222

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the construction of a building belonging to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal at Kalbadevi Road. Tenders to be presented upto 4 p.m. 30th April 1914. A deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid along with each tender.

For further particulars apply personally to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, at his office, 14 Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2283

NOTICE

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOTOR FIRE ENGINES.

THE PRESIDENT, Corporation of Madras, will receive TENDERS for the supply and delivery of two petrol-driven MOTOR FIRE ENGINES. Specification containing further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned. Tenders shall be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Motor Fire Engines" and shall be addressed to "The President, Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings, Madras.

Each Tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in Currency Notes.

Tenders will be opened by the President at 12 noon on MONDAY, 1st June, 1914, in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend. No Tender received after 12 noon on Monday, 1st June, 1914, will be considered.

JAMES R. COATS, B.Sc.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.,
Engineer.
Corporation of Madras.
Madras, 9th April, 1914. 1588

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the Bombay Company of GIRL GUIDES on SATURDAY, April, 18t hat 5-30 p.m., in the Y.W.C.A., Wellington Lines, Admission by ticket, Rs. 1. Tickets may be obtained at the Y.M.C.A., or from any Girl Guide. 2182

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF TEAKWOOD KEYS.

THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, will receive tenders up to 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1914, for the supply of 350,000 Teak Wood Keys for Broad and Metre Gauge Sections.

For detailed Specification and Tender Forms, apply to—

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
South Indian Railway,
1506 Trichinopoly.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULE 1-5.)

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, AJMER.

CIVIL SUIT NO. 274 OF 1914.

RAM CHANDER son of BEHARI LALL MAHAJAN of Ajmer .....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) H. W. HALLIBURN 20th Mzagaon Road Bombay.
(2) E. C. HALLIBURN, B. E. S. TRAMWAY COY., Bombay and
(3) E. HALLIBURN Guard B. B. & C. I. Ry. Ajmer .....Defendant.

TO

MR. HALLIBURN, Esqr. Guard, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Ajmer.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 160, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 2nd day of Many 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence. Take notice, that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 28th day of March, 1914.

(Sd.) Judge.
2298 Small Cause Court, Ajmer.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

UPON the retirement of the Undersigned from the Company's service on the 18th April, 1914, the Board of Directors have appointed Mr. Reginald Woolcombe to be their Agent in India and Mr. Woolcombe will take over charge on the afternoon of that date.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay 16th April, 1914. 250

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions of our clients Messrs. SHIVJI PANJOO, JADHAVJI SHIVJI, SHINGHJI JETHA, MAVJI JETHA and TRICUMJI JETHA.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC that the attention of our clients has been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the Local papers at the instance of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 244 of 1908, Re: Valbai vs. Heerbai & ors. through his attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya inviting offers for purchase of the properties of the deceased Ramji Govindji consisting of fields, lands, houses, press and a Ginning factory situate at Dhamangaon, Baboolgaon and Arai in central Provinces.

Our clients contend that neither the parties to the said suit nor the receiver have any right to sell these or any of the immoveable properties of the deceased, as Bai Valbai and Heerbai the widows of the deceased have only a widow's estate in the said estate, and our clients are interested in the said properties as revisioners.

We have therefore to make this known to the intending purchasers that our clients will at the proper time take the necessary steps for cancellation of the sales of the immoveable properties of the deceased already sold and to be sold and the intending purchasers are therefore warned that if they will buy the properties, they will do so at their risk.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.—The properties situate at Babulgaon, Taluka, Yelmal in Berar admeasuring 7 acres 9 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 12 with all out-houses fields and large compound, Ginning factory and Engineer's quarters.

Lot No. 2.—Lands and Houses situate at Babulgaon opposite to Lot No. 1.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Dhamangaon in the Amraoti District in Berar containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts together with the right of way over a passage 14 feet wide leading thereto. On this land stands a cotton press with mechinery, wells, garden and with out-houses and a bungalow.

LOT No. 4—All that undivided three annas share in the Ginning Factory and a law appearing there to situate at Arni in the Wardha District in the Berars. This Gunning factory is known as Majiram Buldeodas factory with complete machinery and out-houses.

Dated at Bombay this 14th day of April 1914.

SURAJMAL & Co.,
2291 Attorneys for Reversioners.

NOTICES.

TRE FRAMJI PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 50 (fifty) only per Share, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21-27, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of Shares on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1914. 2295

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—

Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
Managing Agent.
383 Karimganj A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bunder near Carnac Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 1,500 Full pressed Bales of Fine High Class machine ginned staple Bengal, Khandesh, Nagpur, Rutlam, Sangli and Berar, etc., cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of large dining tables, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, cupboards, easy chairs, almyrahs, screen, dressing tables, chest of drawers, revolving top writing table, baba cradle, bedsteads, glass and crockeryware, commodes, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 very handsome and fast waler mare, 8 years old, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred victoria by Rock and Hawkins, in very good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred light visa-vis with a handsome strong grey arab horse and a set of harness.

2 Gents and 2 Lady's saddles and sets of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY he 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Reclamation Colaba, in Jaitha No. 57 on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 389 Full pressed bales of Katol and Bengal cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF CULTIVATING THE LAND AT DEONAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office 2nd Floor in the Executive Engineer Department:—

Right No. 4—Cultivating the reclaimed land.

At Deonar bearing survey No. 93.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC. AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, linseed tilly, jawaree, wheat rice, and harda ground nuts seeds, chillies in bags, bundles of picking cotton, empty cylinders, bale of C. P. Goods, bundles of machinery iron weights, baskets, bundles of bagging, empty casks, bundle of iron nails; lot of condemned sheets, lot of old records, loose iron, bags of sweeping grains, etc., etc.,

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

SALE OF FURNITURE, COUNTERS, SURGICAL TABLE, ENGLISH CHAIRS, UNPACKED MOTOR TYRES, ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th current at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 53, Meadows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Tarachand Purshram, Jewellers, the very valuable and rich household and office black and teakwood furniture, such as:

Single door almirahs, hanging glass cupboards, blackwood cabinets, hatstands, corner cabinets, tiled teapoys, show cases, sloping tables, lady's writing tables, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, English rocking chairs, office and fancy chairs, fancy writing and office tables, easy low and baba chairs, book cases, screens, meatsafes, phonographs and records, surgical table, bank counters, motor tyres quite new and unpacked, etc., etc.

The above furniture is on view.

P.S.—Vendors are not allowed to bid directly or indirectly against bonafide purchasers. The purchasers are thus secured against being unduly deceived.

AUCTION SALE OF A FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPT OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 17th current at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Share Brokers Hall at Share Bazar under instructions from the Pleader of the Depositor herein, the right title and interest of the Depositor in the

Fixed Deposit Receipt for Rs. 5,000 of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., in liquidation dated 14th March, 1913, bearing No. 7,519 7/291 due 14th March, 1914.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES HIGH CLASS AND STAPLED COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 18th current, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Belvedere Road, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, behind the Wadi Bunder Press, and near the Harbour Branch Railway Embankment, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water in the last fire in Slate Godowns at Colaba:—

About 2,000 bales cotton besides loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th April, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Hunundrai Soorajmull's godown.

About 1,200 bales cotton (Broach, Burhanpur, Selu, Bengal, etc.) damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1914, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Mody Bunder, North, near Carnac Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Balchand, Uggerchand's godown.

About 3,000 bales High Class stapled cotton Broach: Wardha: Highanghat: Akola-Khangaum: Nagpur: Amraveti: Dhamangaum: Bengal: etc. The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Mody Bunder, North near Carnac Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Prier De Saone's Jatha.

About 1,000 bales High Class Stapled Cotton (Broach, Khangaum, Sindhi, Bengal, Khundva, Mulkapur, Nagpur, Balapur, Karachi, &c.)

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th April, 1914.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

14-16, Bank Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE MERCHANTS, HOTEL OWNERS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE FANCY GLASS AND CENTRE-PIECES, 1 CASE PLATED CRUET FRAMES AND 1 CASK RICH CROCKERY WARE OF STANDARD MAKES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th day of April 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Sale Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

Ex. S.S. "Arcadia" and "Elysia"

1 case plated cruet and pickle frames 1 to 6 bottles.

1 case fancy glass centre-pieces 2 to 4 branches with hanging baskets.

1 cask crockeryware containing tea and breakfast sets from 21 to 40 pieces of standard chinaware such as "Etna," "Worcester" "Atlas" etc.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of the indenting purchasers and is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th April, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

WE ARE SHOWING

The Great Pathe Colour Drama

IN THE GRIP OF A VILLAIN

A real thrilling drama and sure to create a sensation.

MDLE. MEDILIN of the Comedie Francais in the leading Part.

Magnificentacting. Parisian Dresses **4,600 FEET** of Exquisite Colouring

Exclusively booked by us for Bom bay

ALSO

Pathe's Gazette—Topical.

Round about Cairo—Travel.

The Sisters Alten—Acrobats.

1½ Hours. **Three Shows Nightly** 1½ Hours.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

OUR ENTIRE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

GRAND STAR FILMS.

"BROKEN CHISEL"

3,000 Feet

AND

"MOTHERING HEART."

Both Thrilling, Heart-rending and Thundering

Saturday and Sunday, Matinee,

5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

General Manager.... **MR. JAMES McGRATH**

Every Evening at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Commencing Saturday, April 11th,

Concluding Periods of

60 YEARS A QUEEN

Including Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Livingstone, Lord Salisbury & Charles Dickens.

The Death of Gordon.

The Purchase of the Suez Canal shares.

The Relief of Ladysmith.

MISS LILLY VOCKLER
(Singer of Catchy Songs).

DELAVALE & GILBERT
in a Naval Absurdity.

MADAME EMILI GELLI
in excerpts from Grand Opera.

FORD AND DAVIS
in Musical Comedy Sketches.

ALASTOR—can be consulted in the gardens at 9-30 p.m., other times at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Look out for special benefit performance to be tendered to **Miss Gladys Cunningham**.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

AMUSEMENTS

LA SCALA

6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES. 10.

In association with Bandmann-Rickard's Circuit and Coliseum Theatres, Colombo.

WHAT THE "PRESS" says:—

It took some of us, right
back home, and shutting one's eyes
during the 'turns' one could imagine
oneself back in the

TIVOLI OR THE OXFORD

FARR AND FARLAND
"The Dude" and "The Amiable Ass"

ALBERTO THE GREAT
In Magical Nonsense assisted by

PRETTY PIXIE LAING
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
LUCILLE SAVOY AND SIGNOR MARINI

RICHARDS BROS.
America's leading Comedy Gymnasts.

Pictures changed twice weekly.
Complete change to-night and includes
THE RAGGED PRINCE (Drama)
Look out Next Week for the
FOUR VAGABONDS.

Popular Prices.—Plan at ROSE & Co.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

Special Programme for the Easter Holidays.

Selig's Great Animal Drama

IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE

3,500 Feet of Remarkable Photographs.

Most Thrilling and Realistic Pictures of Big Game Hunting in the jungles of South Africa. Don't miss this wonderful Feature, secured at great expense for the Easter Holidays.

DELIGHTFUL COMICS.

1. MAGIC PERFORMANCE, (*Tricks*)
2. THE MIRACLE OF FLOWERS, (*Coloured*) &c.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Films for Sale or Hire.

The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and others rexaminations in with copious instructions at the end of each subjects.

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OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

The rainfall has been fairly general in the Bengal hills, west of the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, in Bihar, east and north Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief falls are:—Narayangunj, one and a half inches; Patna, one; Chakrat and Murree, one and a half; Dera Ismail Khan a half.

The disturbance which has given the recent rain in North-east India has now nearly disappeared but there are indications of a new disturbance approaching from the west. There has been a little change in the temperature which remains below normal over he Northern and Central India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the plains north-west of India. No change elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.25in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-western and the extreme northern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect, the deficiency amounting to 20 deg. F. during the day at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now in defect over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind but drier in lower Sind. Temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Raipur and Chanda. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is in defect except at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the east Punjab and the north-western districts of the United Provinces.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, 15th of April 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	77.2	64.2	76	..	10.74	—0.08
Jask	87.5	67.4	93	..	4.54	0.50
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	98.2	73.9	73	..	?	..
PUNJAB—						
Kultan	84.5	61.7	62	..	1.88	0.28
Rawalpindi	67.8	54.0	78	..	15.35	5.89
Lahore	80.7	58.5	67	..	4.49	0.91
Sirsa	87.5	62.4	53	..	3.09	1.10
Ambala	85.7	59.1	64	0.25	3.25	—2.42
Delhi	86.2	62.0	70	..	1.56	—1.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.2	..	52	0.17	0.88	—0.80
Mainpuri	93.4	69.0	41	..	2.79	0.56
Jhansi	92.6	72.6	38	..	1.42	—0.45
Cawnpore	95.0	67.5	52	..	1.58	—0.52
Allahabad	96.8	70.5	49	..	1.98	—0.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	94.5	65.2	57	..	2.45	1.27
Karachi	84.6	74.0	73	..	2.11	0.56
Ajmer	91.2	67.0	35	..	2.73	1.35
Jaipore	93.2	70.1	29	..	0.87	—0.68
Kotah	94.8	70.8	27	..	1.20	0.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	66.0	53	..	1.01	0.49
Dwarka	84.3	75.2	81	..	0.39	—0.29
Veravai	81.1	71.1	87	..	0.11	—0.36
Rajkot	95.5	70.3	67	..	0.08	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	71.4	64	..	0.04	—0.57
Surat	94.5	73.8	63	..	0.04	—0.33
Ahmedabad	96.5	72.6	48	..	0.09	—0.32
Dessa	97.0	67.5	30	..	0.16	—0.36
Neemuch	91.9	71.0	26	..	0.14	—0.68
Indore	92.8	67.4	39	..	0.70	—0.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.3	67.7	40	..	6.86	4.18
Saugor	92.1	69.8	28	..	2.20	—0.20
Hoshangabad	94.1	69.8	21	..	2.59	0.75
Khandwa	96.4	72.4	31	..	0.30	—0.91
Akola	97.9	72.9	30	..	1.06	—1.03
Amraoti	97.0	71.3	31	..	2.13	0.02
Nagpur	95.0	69.8	39	..	4.30	1.53
Chanda	95.9	73.2	66	..	4.84	1.67
Raipur	91.2	72.1	64	..	4.46	1.88
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	74.9	73	..	0.15	—0.44
Ratnagiri	87.1	73.1	61	..	..	—0.77
Mormugao	87.0	74.9	72	..	..	—1.25
Karwar	85.5	72.3	74	..	..	—2.02
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.4	68.1	34	..	0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar	94.1	63.9	37	..	0.16	—1.45
Poona	92.4	64.5	70	..	0.04	—1.42
Sholapur	97.7	70.0	45	..	0.01	—1.33
Bijapur	97.1	67.5	66	..	0.21	—1.54
Belgaum	92.4	64.3	84	..	0.82	—2.22
Aurangabad	94.1	66.8	31	..	0.01	—1.53
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.8	72.0	24	..	0.44	—1.63
Hydembad	98.2	76.6	74	..	0.26	—2.48
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.7	74.8	64	..	0.93	—2.94
Calicut	87.5	76.4	71	..	4.67	—3.47
Cochin	91.8	77.7	71	..	5.18	—8.26
Colombo	90.4	75.2	86	..	33.52	1.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.3	80.4	76	..	0.93	—6.18
Bellary	102.0	74.0	42	..	0.36	—2.22
Cuddapah	104.1	80.8	34	..	0.48	—1.43
Madras	93.9	81.3	73	..	30.78	10.11
Bangalore	93.1	70.1	73	..	4.18	—0.54
Coimbatore	96.4	72.2	66	..	4.87	—1.55
Trichinopoly	100.9	78.7	50	..	11.94	2.38
Negapatam	91.1	81.8	78	..	38.59	26.25

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th April 1914 was 30.132 inches. Of temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.871
Temperature of Air	..degrees	80.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	72.4
Dew Point	..	70.4
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		3.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	87.1
Minimum do do	..	75.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NW, ENE, WNW.
Movement of Wind do	..	miles 155
Fall of Rain	.. inches	
Total fall during month	..	..
Do. do. year	..	..
Addition fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	..	

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

1914.	High Water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	15	m 1	34a	29	9
		2	4	26	6
Thurs.	16	m 3	12a	27	9
		10	30	28	3
Fri.	17	m 10	44a	28	8
		3	55	24	0
Satur.	18	m 31	5a	27	9
		5	23	28	2
Sun.	19	7	3a	25	4
		8	15	23	3
Mon.	20	m 8	14a	25	6
		9	5a	24	9
Tues.	21	m 9	39	24	8
		9	38a	25	10

1914	Low Water.				
Day of week.	Day of months.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April	h	m	ft.	in.
Wed.	15	m 7	26a	17	10
		8	14	15	3
Thurs.	16	m 9	11a	20	9
		4	10	16	0
Fri.	17	m 4	20a	16	1
		m 10	1	18	5
Satur.	18	m 0	31	20	1
		m 11	39	19	4
Sun.	19	m :	45	20	0
		1	13a	19	9
Mon.	20	m 2	35	19	4
		2	20a	19	7
Tues.	21	m 3	14	18	6
		3	10a	19	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15. (wed.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 56m.
16. (Thur.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m.
17. (Fri.)	6h. 21m.	6h. 57m.
18. (Satur).	6h. 20	6h. 57m.
19. (Sun.)	6h 19	6h. 57m
20. (Mon)	6h. 19m.	6h. 57m.
21. (Tues.)	6h. 18m.	6h. 57m.

PHASES OF MOON.—

Full Moon	April. 10th.	6h.	58. 2m.	P.M.
Perigree.	do. 10th.			
Last Quarter.	do. 17th.			
New Moon.	do. 25th.	4h.	51. 9m	P.M.
Apogee.	do. 23rd.	11-0h.		P.M.
First Quarter.	May. 3rd.	11h.	59. 0m.	A.M.

THREE DEAD BABIES IN A TRUNK.

SEARCH FOR MISSING WOMAN.

On opening the trunk of a servant who had been lodging in her house, and who had disappeared, an Edinburgh landlady discovered on the night of Mar. 24, the bodies of three infant children.

Early in January a soldier who was on sick leave took lodgings in the house in Montgomery-street, and a few days later came home to his rooms accompanied by a servant of middle age. In reply to questions by the landlady the soldier said that his female companion was late in returning to the house in which she was employed, and she had been locked out. In the circumstances he asked that she should be given lodgings for the night, a request which was acceded to by the landlady.

The servant made no move from her lodgings till last Tuesday, when the question of her luggage arose, and her box, which since January 4 had been lying in Waverley Station, was called for. The landlady accompanied her lodger, and a bill amounting to 8s. 9d. was paid for the trunk.

Next day the servant disappeared, and the landlady, in her endeavour to get some clue to the identity of her lodger, opened the box and found the bodies among a heap of clothing. One of the bodies was wrapped in a newspaper dated 1909.

Up to the present time the police have been unable to trace the woman. The bodies, which appear to be those of children of different ages, will be submitted to examination to see how the children died.

The fact that the missing Scotswoman in whose trunk the bodies of the three dead babies were found had been acquainted with a sergeant of the Black Watch led to inquiries in Aldershot, where the 2nd Battalion Black Watch, are stationed.

The non-commissioned officer is Sergeant Kershaw, and the police saw him on the subject. He is stated to have readily acknowledged his acquaintanceship with the missing woman, but he had not seen her since he was in Scotland in January. He had no knowledge of her boxes or their contents, and gave the police all the information in his power.

The engagement is announced of the Hon. Samuel Best, second son of the late Lord Wynford, to Evelyn, daughter of Major-General E. S. May, C.B., C.M.G., at present in command of the 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu, General Secretary of the Congress, writes to the Press:—"On receipt of representation from the Hon. Mr. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry that the question of sending the Congress Deputation to England this summer should be re-considered in the light of the recent events in England, I corresponded with Provincial Congress Secretaries. After ascertaining their views, I cabled on the 31st March, to Sir William Wedderburn, about the feeling against the Congress Deputation and sought his advice in the matter. He cabled back on the 5th insantand: "two or three trusted leaders useful." I believe that the Hon. Mr. Sarma and Messrs. N. M. Samarth and Jinna, and Lala Lajpat Rai, would be proceeding to England during the course of this month."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 15th.

S.S. Clan Fergusen	Jones		Beira
S.S. City of Edinburgh	Rigby	New York, March 13	
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Apr. 13	
R.I. M. S. Hardinge	Hamilton	Karachi Apr. 13	
S.S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta Apr. 4	

DEPARTURES.

April 15th.

S S. Roma	Coguolo	Genoa etc.
S.S. Obra	Cook	Calcutta via Galle
S.S. Locksley Hall	Crawford	Akyab

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday,

S. S. Urlana	Downing	Karachi	
S. S. Kola	King	Busreh via Karachi	
S. S. Bandra	Maude	Persian Gulf via Karachi	
S. S. Stephnotis	Robinson	Calcutta	

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Caledonien	for	Noumia
,,	Orna	for	Calcutta
,,	Dargal	for	Hull etc
,,	Kurmark	for	Hamburg etc
,,	Montebello	for	Hull etc

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th and is due here on Friday morning.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The Q. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Singapore for Moji on the 9th instant.

S. S. Clan Sinclair:—The Clan line steamer Clan Sinclair left Suez on the morning of the 11th instant.

S. S. Neuralia.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Newralia left Port Said on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

S. S. Lakada:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lakada left Marseilles outwards on the evening of the 12th instant.

S. S. Nevasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nevasa arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 13th instant.

S. S. Habsburg:—The Austrian Lloyds' steamer Habsburg from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 15th instant.

S. S. Gablonz:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gablonz from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is due here via Karachi on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Clan Ferguson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, 3,107 tons, Captain R. C. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beira, with ballast.

S. S. City of Edinburgh:—The steamer City of Edinburgh, 4,050 tons, Captain H. N. Rigby, arrived in harbour yesterday from New york, which port she had left on March 3, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on April 13, with a general cargo and passengers.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge:—The R. I. M. steamer Hardinge, 3,004 tons, Captain A. Hamilton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on April 13, with 44 passengers.

S. S. Roma:—The Rubattino Line steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain A. Coguolo, sailed yesterday for Genoa, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain G. T. Cooke, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Galle, with ballast.

S. S. Locksley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, 2,310 tons, Captain J. Crawford, sailed yesterday for Akyab, with ballast.

S. S. Urlana:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain T. F. Downing, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Kola:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 1513 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain H. Maude, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on April 4, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Stepanotis:—The steamer Stephanotis 2,584 tons, Captain J. Robinson will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

Wednesday, April, 15th 1914.
P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A.	City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
D. & E.	Semiramis	Pevisich	A. L. St N. & Co
F.	Ranenfels	Kinkens	W. & A. G & Co
H.	Mansur	Moore	T. M. & Co
K.	Politician	Woxfilden	K. N. & Co
M	Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co
N.	Orona	Rice	W. & A. G. & Co
O.	Ikera	Millian	S. Smiett & Co
P	Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & Co
		V. DOCK.	
	Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.
2	Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Imani	Lyon	K. N. & Co
5.	Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
6	Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
7.	Rhodesia	Couch	Ralli Bros.
8.	AshtonCourt	Rooks	T. M. & Co
12 & 13.	Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
14.	Kola	King	M. M. & Co
15	Kirklee	Burn	W. & A. G. & Co
16.	Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co
		ALEXANDRA DOCK.	
1.	Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6.	Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
7	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
18.	Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	IEEWNI & Co
		M. W. D. D.	
	Burjora	Cammade	M. M. & Co
		H. W. V. D.	
	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Aviemoor	Kefod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Bandra	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Crown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.
Cape Corto	Key	T. M. & Co
Clan Macdouyall	Price	J. F. & Co
Clan Shaw	Edward	J. F. & Co
City of Edinburgh	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Fergusen	Jones	J. F. & Co
Dargal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Exford	Donaran	C. Muncherji & Sons
Grof Serenyi	Bela	Jubas
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Kurmark	Relmer	W. & A. G. & Co
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S.K.
Lawoe	Wheeler	D. M. K
Oceana	Bonlon	R. M. & Co
Okara	Maude	M. M. & Co
Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Palamocotta	Elton	M. M. & Co
9. Reichenfels	Kisletin	W. & A. G. & Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. G. & Co
Sabine	Chave	K. N. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. Shoo
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay
Stentium	Hatenkeit	P. M.
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O
St. Veronica	Stabb	

Evee been irritable all day— yourself because of a throb That needn't be—Stearn' will put you right.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 14th.

Consols 2½ %	76 5-16unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.14½—1½
Rentes 3 %	86¾unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.45½ unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 13.16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63¾ plus 1-16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	27.32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	100,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2 plus ⅛
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2 1-16 plus 1-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	2¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans	1¼—1-8
„ 7 day market loans	1½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	26,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	3,000
„ „ to Continent'	1,000
Futures at New York May	12.42—22
Futures at New York July	12.28—9
Advanced early on favorable Cables and declined later owing to unfavorable financial conditions and wall street selling	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.10—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.63—8
Futures at New Orleans July	12.57—9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86⅞unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	58½unchgd

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 14th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Imports	48,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Fair demand easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet steady	
Tone of Manchester Market steady with a good demand.	
Mid. Americans	7.31—5
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.15—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May 12.62—2
	July 12.37ungd
New York Official noon call	May 12.60—4
	July 12.35—2
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 12.73—2
	July 12.67plus.1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
A.M.	6.86 minus5
M.J.	6.84 „ 5
J.J.	6.75 „ 5
J.A.	6.70 „ 5
A.S.	6.56 „ 5
S.O.	6.38 „ 5
O.N.	6.28 „ 6
N.D.	6.22 „ 5
D.J.	6.20 „ 6
J.F.	6.20 „ 6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 14th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,500,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	412,000
East Indian „ „	330,000
American „ „	3,618,000
Other „ „	177,000
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" active and advancing.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Cloth" large business at firm rates.

Weft American 54's	11⅞
„ Egyptian 80's	16⅞
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	11⅞
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10
„ 32's B.	10⅛
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½
„ 36's B.	10¾
„ 42's	11¼
„ American 60's	14⅜
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	20¼
„ 39" by 37½-38 yards	
„ lbs. Red Heading	7-6
„ by 39 yards 14 by	
„	8-1
„ by 18 yards 16	
„	2-7½
„ Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12	
Green Ends	2-0½
„ Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	12-9
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11½
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	511-16
Buyers or Sellers	Buyers.
Months	April May
Water Twist American 30's	10⅛
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11½
„ „ „ 50's	12⅝
„ „ „ 60's	14⅞
„ „ Egyptian 40's	15¾
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 14th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; London value unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Dull·	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	3,610,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. March-April; dull nominal	34½
Victorian April May sellers unchanged	36

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship April May Antwerp sellers unchgd.	54
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May ; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April May ; Dunkirk sellers dull unchanged	50
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Antwerp sellers dull unchanged	52¾
Linseed Calcutta value April-May, Easier London	50—3d.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May ; Hamburg sellers dull	45¼—½
Bombay Cottonseed April-May · Hull nearest value quiet	5-19-0—1s.

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64½—¼
Copper Braziers	£78¾—¾
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals :—"Jerseymoor, Trafford Hall, Graz	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; very steady & rather dearer	12.8½plus½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers May; firmly held but nothing much doing unchanged	12.4½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.4½plus 1
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. ; very steady not much doing	9.7 plus1 d.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; steady price rather higher	13.2½plus1d
Mauritius Crystals C. & F Calcutta April; value unchanged	11.2¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value steady unchanged	11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value steady unchanged	11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May ; Buyers quiet unchanged	2—11½

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The Calcutta share market to-day was quiet. The transactions included :—

Coal :—Bhangora 25, Bengal 792, Bhulanbararie 16½, Bokard Ramguore 11, Lakura 18.

Jute :—Albion (pref.) 114, Barnagore (ord.) 65, Kelvin (ord.) 100, Naihatty (pref.) 96½.

Tea :—Eastern Cachar 102.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Governmen of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

March 1912	Rs. 18,44,01,000
Dec. 1913	Rs. 28,98,97,000
Dec. 1914	Rs. 23,44,12,000

There is still a good deal of work before any final decisions are arrived at in the matter of the Chinese-Tibet negotiations. And so far as can be seen at present Sir Henry McMahon, the British Plenipotentiary, will not proceed home on leave for some little time.

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, 15th April 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

1 bundle rupees 2,000 Debai National.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 24 lakhs down, and the Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged. Business on both sides of the account has been slack.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, May	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		170½
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		142¾
„ „ Shanghai		191½
„ „ Japan		148¾

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 13/16 both for ready and for delivery in two months. The local market opened slightly steadier at 77-13 for ready and the first settlement, and advanced 1 anna during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote :—			
English bar gold	24	1	3
Australian bar go'd	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	14	0
1st Settlement	77	14	0
2nd Settlement	77	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 13th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	44	51,253
B. B. & C. I. Railway	24	27,926

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood dull to-day with very limited business passing, the rate for the 30th April delivery stood in the vicinity of Rs. 95/7/6. Ready paper was placed at about annas two higher than the Rate ruling for account.

Small pieces (clean) changed hands at Rs. 96.

SHARES.

To-day being the last day of the April settlement no business for forward delivery was recorded; however, a few transactions for cash were reported as under :—

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 580 X. D.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 63/8 Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 236.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 78.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co.—"Out of sight *in excess* of last year 198,000 bales; visible supply *less* than last year 87,000 bales. Consumption America during March 518,000 bales against 485,000 bales same time last year. Liverpool market steady on consumption figures. Colder weather predicted over Western part of belt." (New York) "Market declined on long liquidation of May delivery in New York."

There was a sharp decline of 22 points in the May position in New York, but July futures were only 9 points lower. Spot cotton dropped 25 points. New Orleans futures were 12 and 9 lower and spot unchanged. The decline is mainly due to liquidation of the May position in New York, and this has naturally reacted on other positions. We anticipate fluctuations, chiefly on weather reports.

The local market opened easier with prices about Rs. 3 lower than yesterday's closing rates. There has been little enquiry for forward delivery and business reported is limited. A few tansactions in fine Broach April and May, and in fine Khamgaon Akola May, have been made at slightly under the opening rates. At the close the tone of the market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged. Fine Broach May is Rs. 268, fine Khamgaon Akola May Rs. 213/14 and fine Bengals May Rs. 197/8. New good Broach March 1915 is Rs. 278 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 208/9.

Do you travel much? Any head aches? Slip a box of Stearns' Head ache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	22,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
A.M.	6.82minus4
M.J.	6.80 „ 4
J.J.	6.71 „ 4
J.A.	6.65 „ 5
A.S.	6.51 „ 5
S.O	6.33 „ 5
O.N	6.23 „ 5
N.D.	6.17 „ 5
D.J.	6.15 „ 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is firm

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	13	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	3	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	8	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	6	R.T

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	8	0	R. T,
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	4	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	5	0	„

Teeleseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	55	0	0
Mughi	53	0	0
Black Kutni	46	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	0	0
Small	46	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	5	0	B T

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.
May	11	2	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	35	0	0
Guzerat ready	34	0	0
April May	7	1	6 R. T

Cottonseed: The market is steady.

quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	24	0	0
Guzerat	23	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	30,973 Bales
Wheat	15,439 Owts
Linseed	22 696 „
Rape, Ka etc.	10,167 „
Ginge l seed	8 254 „
Poppyseed	2,518 „
Groundnuts	5,313 „
Castorseed	8,083 „
Rice	17,165 „
Myrabollams	19,124 „
Cottonseed	43,437 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	177 „
Jowar	14,214 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	Nil „

INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.

DELAYS IN STARTING WORK EXPLAINED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cement Company, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Company's offices, Hornby Road, Sir Dorab J. Tata presiding.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and the audited statement of accounts. In doing so, he said :—

It gives me great pleasure to meet you here to-day for the first time, as, owing to my absence from India, I was not able to preside at your first meeting. I had hoped to have been able to announce at this meeting that the expectations held out last year of making an early start this year had been fulfilled. Your Directors fully expected to have started the works some months ago and the delay in starting has been unfortunate, but I can assure that you the Directors and the Company's Consulting Engineer have done all that they could to expedite your works. To add to other difficulties plague has recently appeared amongst the workpeople and until the hot weather fairly starts it will give trouble. This will delay matters still further, but unless any unforeseen circumstances arise we hope that we will commence making cement in June or July at the latest. It is a very bad time of the year to start cement-making, as the monsoon will be upon us shortly, but fortunately Porebunder does not receive anything like the amount of rainfall we get in Bomaby, and during the first burst of the monsoon everything will be done to get the machinery into thorough working order, so that when finer weather sets in the output may be continuous and the machinery will have, in the meantime, been thoroughly tuned. As regards the works both as to lay-out and quality of machinery, your Directors are assured that nothing better could be wished for and that a cheap but thoroughly good cement will be turned out at your works. The question of quality is one of materials available and we have by tests made on the site assured ourselves that a quality of cement can be made that will fully answer all requirements. Our Consulting Engineer, Mr. Herbert W. Anderson, C.E., who has designed and erected cement works all over the world, advised us that as the process was continuous and the works were compact and not scattered about, the principal machines should be driven direct off the main shaft and only the outlying plant such as the kiln, the repair shop and the sack cleaning plant should be driven by electric motors. This would be more economical and the works have been laid out accordingly. The power is obtained from two 420 B. H. P. Wolf's Locomobile Engines which we are assured will give greater efficiency with a smaller amount of fuel consumption than any other plant. Everything practicable has been done to make the plant the best and most economical of its kind. We have not been exempt from sickness amongst our staff, as our engineer in charge of the construction contracted enteric and as a consequence was absent for months, and this delayed progress to a great extent. A great future lies before this industry, but like all industries new to India it will take time to get it into proper working order. As I have already said, every endeavour is being made to start the works at as early a date as possible, and you may be quite sure that a thoroughly good cement will be turned out.

Mr. Purshotamdass Thakkoredass. in seconding the proposition, fully concurred in what the chairman had said, and added that the Consulting Engineer's report about the machinery and the buildings, was very satisfactory. With regard to the delay that had occurred, he observed that the agents were looking after this concern with as deep an interest as they looked after their other very prosperous concerns. This was an absolutely new venture in India, and they should not in any way slacken their confidence in the industry, even if there was delay, which had been due to unforseen circumstances.

Mr. Radcliffe, a share-holder, said they had been promised that the works would commence in October. He did not wish to be misunderstood, but he thought that from October to July was a fairly considerable time. They understood that there was some trouble about machinery and strikes, but it would be better if they were given fuller information on the subject. The share-holders must probably have been aware that there were other cement companies in India, and they must have their cement in the market before others came on the scene.

The Chairman, in reply, said the Board had admitted that there was some delay, but they were equally impatient in the matter. He had had a list prepared of the unforeseen difficulties they had to encounter. In one instance, the State had promised to do a certain thing but the undertaking was not carried out, when a change was made in the administration. Then there was delay in the transmission, on account of the railway being a metre-guage and a State railway. Then again, certain machinery got damaged on the way, and it took time to repair it, as there were no facilities in Porebunder. The strikes were due to sectional riots between Hindus and Mahomedans, their consulting engineer, Mr. Anderson, would now expedite the matter, and he wished to observe that without him he did not know where they would have been.

The report was then adopted.

The Chairman announced that the total cost of the works would be inside the estimate made in the original report.

The meeting dispersed after adopting the customary resolutions.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MOSQUITOS IN MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—

I have the honour to state that larvae both of the anopheles and culex varieties of mosquito are being continuously found in large numbers in all the filters of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and complaints have been received from frequenters of the Hanging Gardens as well as residents. The work of protecting the filters and the reservoir by closing the openings in them by wire gauze is in progress, but unless additional arrangements are made it will not be possible to keep the filters mosquito-proof as a number of coolies go in and out daily for the purpose of cleaning the beds. The Executive Health Officer has therefore strongly recommended that each filter should be protected by itself on all sides with double doors and windows so that when one filter bed is being cleaned the others will remain mosquito-proof. There are seven filters to be protected and the cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 8,700. As there is no provision in the Budget for the work I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of the amount from the Surplus Cash Balances.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

Consideration was then given to a letter from Mr. F. N. Bharucha inviting attention to the dust nuisance at Frere Road, especially between the Princess and Alexandra Docks, and adding that the road was watered at about 6 p.m., when it was time for offices to be closed and that this road deserved more to be treated with akonia than other "aristocratic" roads. He further enquired whether akonia was at all used on this road and if so how much.

The Commissioner in reporting on this letter said that the question of improving the road by putting a satisfactory bottom to it and laying "bituminous macadam" on it was under consideration. In the meantime arrangements had been made to treat a portion of the road with Akonia to keep down the dust.

It was resolved to reply to the applicant in terms of the Commissioner's report.

After disposing of other business of a formal nature, the meeting adjourned.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THREATENED.

The following appeared on the agenda :—

Letter to the Standing Committee and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee, dated the 9th April 1914, from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia giving notice that he will file a suit against the Standing Committee, its Chairman and the Secretary in the High Court of Bombay, the cause of action consisting in the Chairman omitting from the Minutes and Records of the Standing Committee an "important" portion of the amendment moved on the 1st April 1914 by Dr. Sukhia relative to the appointment of Chairman, and in allowing in the minutes an "incorrect and misleading" entry of voting on the question of the appointment in a manner prejudicial to Dr. Sukhia, and in refusing to amend the minutes, and in the Secretary entering the same in an "unfair and incorrect manner." Adding, without prejudice, that it being his earnest desire to prevent unpleasantness and avoid litigation if possible, Counsel's opinion in the matter may be obtained, and stating that he is prepared to share a moiety of the expenses of obtaining the opinion and to act according to it.

It was decided to file the letter.

The Dewan of Travancore's proposal that Government appointments carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 40 and more should be exclusively open to graduates, was not approved of by His Highness the Maharajah.

The Madras Government have been pleased to award a monthly scholarship of Rs. 30 to a daughter of Mr. T. Chandran, retired District Registrar, Malabar, to enable her to prosecute her studies in the Delhi Medical College for Women. Miss Chandran belongs to the Indian Christian community of Malabar Coast.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	14%	1,577½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	63½XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,645
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	56XD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	8½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	..	17
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	7½	26
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	19
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P	..	Nil	7
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	..	280
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	360
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.	..	10%	35
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	15
Punjab National Bank	do.	..	..
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank	..	..	..
Mercantile Bank	..	..	..
(£ 12½ A		8%	£22 1-2
(£ 12½ B	..	8%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-16
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Mar., Nov.	6%	85XD
National Bank of India £15½	Sep-Mar.	14%	615

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	May-Oct.	25	840
Alliance	..	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	..	130
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	..	25	630XD
Bombay United	..	May-Nov	25	500
Century	..	Apl-Oct.	8	235
Central India	..	May-Nov	65	1880
China	..	Mar-Sep.	50	630
Chinoi Silk	..	..	20	400
Cotaba Land and Mill	..	Mar.-Sep	35	1,435
Coronation Mills	..	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	..	do.	Nil	100
Howard and Bullough	..	do.	15	300
Hyderabad	..	do.	60	1250
Imperial Cotton	..	do.	Nil	80nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	..	4	102½
Indian Manufacturing	..	do.	40	375
Jado-China Manufg.	..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	..	Dec.	10	150
James Greaves	..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	..	Apl.-Oct.	5	97½
Jewraj Balco	..	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Ea. 610.	..	June-Dec.	25	720
Khatao	..	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	..	Mar.-Aug.	25	760
Lakshmi Cotton	..	April.	60	1,100XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	..	June-Dec.	75	1,057½
Madras United	..	June-Dec.	60	1,000
Maneckjee Petit	..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,800
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,400XD
Nawab of Cambay	..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	..	Apl.-Oct.	8	222½
New City of Bombay	..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,015
Phoenix	..	Jan.-July.	7	175
Presidency	..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	220
Sassoon Cotton	..	April.	Yr.50	725
Sassoon Silk	..	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	..	June-Dec.	150	5,050
S. Mahratta	..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	..	May.-Nov.	40	1105
Sun	..	Oct.	..	100
Surat Rice Mill	..	May.	15	300
Swan	..	New O.	10	262½XD
Swadeshi	..	May.-Oct.	50	1,495
Textile	..	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,200
Union Mill	..	..	8	180
Vishnu Cotton	O.	..	Nil	365
	P. 7½	..	Nil	635
Western India	..	Sep.	60	435
Mysore Spinning	..	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	200
Godavery Valley	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Oct.	10	128½
Jumna Tanning and ing Co., Ld.	..	7%	123½
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	707
Mahmudpura Co.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile	do.	Nil	13
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	75	10
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	880
New Berar	Oct.	40	515
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	6 85
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	30	625
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	130

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	136XD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6%	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	149XD
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	122
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	..	4%	121
Great Indian Rlys. Rs. 100.	..	4%	110½
Madras Bbom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.	8%	160
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	580XD
Upper Sind Light rly.	..	4%	12

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year
Alcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	130
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	6½
Bamanlua	..	..	44
Backbay Bath	..	..	35
Badham Pile	July.	7	92
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	25
Bo. Burma T Corpr.	..	35	882½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd.,	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	173 236
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	2	10
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	880XD
Bo. Land and Building	..	20	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	210
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	6%	202½
Central T.M. Co., Ltd.,	April	2	21
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	Nil	100nom
Empire of I.L Rs. 50.	..	42%	530
Indian Cement Rs. 150	..	..	137½
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	Nil	12½
Indian Motor Trades Co.	June	12 7%	105
Ld. Old 100	O	..	80
New Issue 75	..	..	200
P....100	Oct.-July	7%	..
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	183
Jost Engineering Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	52
Katni Cement Ordy, 100.	..	..	83
Deffd. 40	..	..	76
Pref. 100	..	..	96
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12½	162
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	..	93XD
Marsland Pr Co., O	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P	..	7%	64
Napier Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 24	85
O. Govt S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	30%	500
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	34
Port Cleaning Co.,	..	45	865
Shiv aOpur Syndicate, etc.	..	..	19
Pirda the G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug	17½%	79
Standard Co.,	O Jan. D & P July.	Nil	70nom 78
Tata Iron and steel	..	..	143
Tata Hydro Electric Co	Jan	4%	155 1065
Thacker & Co. 505	..	May	905
Telephone Co. 2	..	April	210
Treacher & Co	..	July	77½ 480
		Rs. 25 15	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society,—An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms at 6 p.m., at 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round, G. I. P. Railway, "A" v. Customs Athletic Club, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 17.

English Mail Steamer Caledonia due, 5 a.m.

Tata Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3-15 p.m.

Annual General Meeting, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Council Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Mrs. Besant's Lecture on "National Education" at the Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round, Cyclists' Hockey Club (B. V. R.) v. Sherwood Foresters, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

April 16.

297. Command.—2nd Lieut. H. L. Cass assumes command of "D" Company during the temporary transfer of Lieut K. M. Kemp.

298.—Staff Captain O. T. MacR. Leckie took over the duties of Acting Adjutant from the 9th instant during the absence on leave of Capt. & Adjt. F. H. James.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

April 15.

136 Books & Equipments.—Will members who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes, kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.

145 Arms and Equipments.—All members should return their Arms and Equipment to Headquarters as early as possible.

147 Signalling Class.—Thursday 16th instant. The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 16th instant at 6-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ....."Territorial" .....Blankenburg.
Overture ....."Crown Diamonds" .....Auber.
Valse ....."Loves last Word" .....Cremieux.
Selection ..."Songs & Dances of Northern Europe" ...Kuhner.
Egyptian Serenade ....."Amina" .....Lincke.
Selection ....."Veronique" .....Messager.
Siamese Patrol ....Lincke.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' SCHOOL

The Managing Council of the Chanda Ramji Girls' School has accepted the offer made by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai to endow the school funds with a 4 per cent. Port Trust Bond of the value of Rs. 500 in memory of his wife to give prizes every year to a girl who passes the annual examination of the school in the fourth, fifth and sixth standards with the highest number of marks.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, there occurred in Bombay City 37 attacks and 33 deaths from plague, one attack and one death from small-pox and one attack of cholera. The total mortality during the day was 111, as compared with 127 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 142 in 1912. The 37 plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Mazagon 6, Worli 5, Mahaluxmi 3, Market 3, Fort (Northern) 2, Mandvi 2, Chukla 2, Umarkhadi 2, Girgaum 2, Kamatipura 2, Mahim 1, Sewri 1, Parel 1, Tardeo 1, Tarwadi 1, Kumbharwada 1, Khara Talao 1, Bhuleshwar 1. On Tuesday 2,027 rats were captured by the municipal rat-catchers, of which 138 were found to be plague-infected, Mandvi sending in the highest number (19) of these latter, while Chukla sent 13, Dongri 12, Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao 10 each, and Kamatipura, Fanaswadi and Dhobi Talao 9 each.

KING-EMPEROR'S LANDING MEMORIAL.

PLANS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION.

The plans prepared by Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government, showing the Scheme as now proposed for the monument to be erected at the Apollo Bunder in commemoration of the landing of H. M. the King Emperor, will be kept in the Corporation Hall for inspection by the public during Office hours up to Wednesday 22nd April. Any suggestions that may be made by the public will be place before the Committee to wohme the project has been referred by the Corporation.

COLABA COTTON FIRES.

TWO MORE OUTBREAKS.

The Colaba Cotton Green was again the scene of two more outbreaks of fire yesterday evening, the site of the conflagration being Apollo Reclamation, east of Arthur Bunder. It appears that some men of the Salvage Corps who were working among the Indian Cotton Company's Jethas, the scene of last night's fire noticed smoke issuing from a stack of 115 bales of cotton in an adjacent jetha, belonging to Prier DeSaone and Company and immediately raised an alarm. The Port Trust hydrants were at once brought into use and the men of the Salvage Corps assisted by the military, soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Four fire engines hurried to the spot but they did not work as the outbreak was not of a serious nature. Fifty bales of cotton were slightly burnt and the damage which is covered by insurance with the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, is estimated at Rs. 500. An hour later another outbreak was noticed in a jetha belonging to the Indian Cotton Company but the fire was put out in a few minutes and scarcely any damage was caused.

A BOMBAY LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I want to draw the attention of Bombay landlords through your widely-read paper to the need for the establishment of the above institution.

There are many public institutions concerning every Lusiness in Bombay. Landlords are the chief factor of Bombay and yet there is not an institution, as far as I know, which will consider their difficulties. There is no need to express the necessity of such an institution. Then why should there not be an institution of the above name?

Will the landlords of Bombay think over the matter carefully and establish the above institution?—Yours, etc.,

K. D. RAVAT.

11, Benham Hall Lane,
Girgaum, April 15.

VICTIMS OF RELIGIOUS FRENZY.

HINDU COUPLE JUMP INTO SACRIFICIAL FIRE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

The "Tribune" publishes a strange story of fatal religious frenzy of Gopaldas, a young Brahmin of Amritsar, who after performing havans or sacrificial fire offering for several days at Kishinkot, Gurudaspur District threw himself into the fire. His wife followed him immediately and both of them were burnt to death. It appears that their little child was with a servant at the time.

NEW PEOPLES' BANK SCHEME,

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

At a further meeting about the New People's Bank scheme Mr Harikishen Lal explained that the liquidators appointed by the District Judge were authorised under section 202 of the Indian Companies' Act to part with any assets of the bank that they thought was reasonable and justified, and a depositor as such could not object to their decision. The only point worth consideration was whether under liquidation more money could be realised from the shareholders than the terms stipulated for.

U. P. SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 15.

At the United Provinces Social Conference at Meerut resolutions were passed urging the recognition of marriages among various divisions of a caste, expressing the opinion that in the interests of social progress the purdha system should be abolished and appealing to the Hindu community to give complete freedom to young widows to remarry.

Following the example of Calcutta, Rangoon is endeavouring to raise a kilted company to be attached to the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles. A meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Volunteer Rifles headquarters when a committee was formed to carry out the proposals of securing the requisite number of men.

Mr. H.N. Sen, Barrister, has submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State anent his dismissal from a lecturship in the University Law College and also with regard to his suppression, three times in the Tagore Law Professorship.

BOMBY POLICE COURTS.

"A FRIVOLOUS & VEXATIOUS CHARGE."

Kaderkhan Mahomed Popatwalla, a Mahomedan, on Wednesday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrte, charged Joosub Haji Haroon and three other Mahomedans with assault. Mr. Mohanlal Desai, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that the second accused owed the complainant ten rupees, and on the latter going to the stall in Crawford Market, kept by the former and demanding payment he was assaulted by the accused. To the Magistrate, complainant said it was the first accused who owed him money and who knocked him down, putting his foot on his (complainant's) chest.

The case for the defence was that the complainant went to the second accused's stall when under the influence of liquor, and demanded a rupee from the first accused who was sitting there at the time. The complainant went away when requested to do so by the second accused, but returning shortly armed with a stick, attempted to assault the first accused, but the second accused seized him and handed him over to the Police. It was alleged that the complainant kicked the first, accused, and also struck him on the face. The complainant was placed before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates and fined.

The Magistrate considered the charge frivolous and vexatious and ordered the complainant to pay the accused Rs. 25 as compensation.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday disposed of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Kassam Ismail and three other Mohammedans with house-breaking and theft of jewellery and silverware of the value of Rs. 1,530 from the Swadeshi Stores on the night of March 15th. Mr. Chhaya, defended.

The story for the prosecution was that Mr. L. S. Kamat, the complainant, on the morning of the 16th found that the store had been broken into, the jewellery case forced open, and some of its contents removed, as well as silverware and embroidery. Inspector Fuller and Sgt. Longman visited the premises, and found footprints on the ashes in the tailoring room, of which a tracing was taken by Wasudeo Pandurang, the expert in finger and footprints and which he said were made by the third accused. The four accused were arrested the same evening at the Mohammedan Cemetery, Grant Road, and all the property recovered from the possession of another man, who is to be prosecuted.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the first and second accused, who had been four and three times previously convicted respectively, to 12 months rigorous imprisonment; the third, who had eight previous convictions against him was sentenced to two years and the fourth accused against whom there were no previous convictions, to four months rigrous imprisonment.

PROWS WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Olivieria, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged two tindals of prows, Sukan Mucan and Hira Burgia, with sailing their vessels without lights off Sunk Rock, which is a navigable channel.

Both accused pleaded guilty.

The first named was fined Rs. 10, and the latter Rs. 7.

THEFT OF ANKLETS.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Viraya Chanappa was charged before Mr. Frank Oliveria with the theft of a pair of silver anklets valued at Rs. 75- the property of Sirder Mohan, a jeweller, of Sheik Memon Street.

The story for the prosecution was that Viraya, going to the complainant's shop a few days ago, asked to be shown a pair of anklets. The accused left stating that he did not approve of the pair shown him, when the complainant noticed that a pair of anklets was missing. He ran after the accused and the property was found on him.

The accused was sentenced to six week rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY PETIT INSTITUTE.

PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT OF FEES

The annual general meeting of the J. N. Petil Institute, was held on Wednesday, Sir D. M. Petit, President of the Institution, presiding.

Mr. S. Dadiburjor read the report which has already been published in these columns.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report, referred to the great loss sustained by the Institute in the death of its late Honorary Secretary Mr. J. P. Mistry.

Mr. N. Masani seconded the motion.

Mr. M. K. Patel spoke against the suggested enhancement of fees and suggested that third class subscribers should be given the right of being elected to the Managing Committee.

Mr. Noronha was also against the suggested enhancement of fees. He condemned the practice of canvassing votes, and said some of the members of the Managing Committee themselves had been noticed canvassing votes with printed voting papers in their hands.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. M. K. Patel, the meeting expressed its deep sense of regret at the death of Mr. J. P. Mistry.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The death occurred on Wednesday morning at Rajkot of Mr. Harjivan Shukla, a well-known pleader and public-spirited citizen of Kathiawar. The deceased was ailing for some time from appendicitis.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

JHANSI INSTITUTE (1) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0).

The only remaining game of the first round fixtures of the above tournament between the Jhansi Institute and the Bombay Gymkhana was played off on the Oval on Wednesday, when a contested struggle ended in a victory for the visitors from Jhansi by the narrowest margin of a goal—the point being scored during the extra ten minutes' play. The display of hockey was of a rather scrambling nature, neither team showing up to any remarkable advantage. The local team were handicapped having had to do without two of their regular players—one having gone Home by the last mail and the other being crocked. This materially crippled their attacking strength and necessitated two less experienced players being pressed into service.

The Jhansi team appeared to be in splendid condition, but their display did not come up to our expectations. They are a quick lot of tactful dribblers, each one of whom sticks to the ball and his man with commendable tenacity. But their forwards not only keep too close together and fumble passes, but have a tendency to dodge and dribble even while within a firing distance. They rely too much on stick play, but there was no doubt left on the spectators' mind that they have all the same a very good understanding among themselves. Their attacks though better executed were badly finished and as to missed chances of scoring, both sets were equally at fault. The visitors were undoubtedly the better team on the day's play and the margin of victory fairly represents their superiority in attack—which at least was more quickly and methodically done than what their opponents could do. As already stated, the visiting forwards lost some splendid chances of scoring by unnecessarily dribbling even in front of goal, while the local team missed twice by erratic shooting and once a hot shot being returned by Timms in goal. The balance of exchanges was slightly in favour of the visiting team, who now meet the Dorsets in the second round, who, according to the report of their strength, would give them a "jolly good fight." The play was not altogether without some football tactics in it, which from the standpoint of hockey were rather amusing, however unintentional they might have been. The heavier lot of course during the bustle and tumult of the fray sometimes did a little shoving and hustling, thus causing obstruction to their opponents.

As a line the Gymkhana forwards were scraggy and reckless, though in saying so we do not deny the individual merits of Moir and Simpson. Moir as left-wing was very good but generally unsupported and with weaker partners, he could not show up to any great advantage, and some of his openings were badly fumbled by the inside line. Rollo and Lees at back played a sound defensive game; while Quin, the centre-half, was as plucky and resourceful as was F. Duncan, the Jhansi centre-half. Both played with great coolness and developed magnificent defensive tactics, all the time keeping their forwards ahead. The burden of Jhansi attack which fell on the Gymkhana defence was considerable and the way in which the Gymkhana defence staved off repeated onslaughts reflects no small credit on their staying power and resourcefulness as breakers-up of opposing attack. The forward play practically made all the difference both in the show and the result, the defensive ranks on both sides being evenly matched. Both goalkeepers saved well. There was hard driving at times which sent the ball from end to end without serving any very useful purpose.

The supervision of the game by Messrs. Ward and Sharp was very fair and strict, although we could not follow some of their decisions.

Two things in particular were faulty:—

(1) During the initial period the right wing of the Jhansi team was very smartly adjudged "off-side" by Mr. Ward within a few inches from the touch-line. Lees took the free-hit, but in doing so, he came out of the field of play with a view to secure a good position to drive the ball hard down the field. This he should not have been allowed to do under any circumstances, as having stepped out of the touch-line, *he was no longer in play*. Instead of allowing him the free-hit, a free-hit might have been given against him for having touched the ball to the disadvantage of the opposing team while he himself was not in play (although there is no specific ruling on the point in the laws of the game). In any case, he should have been asked to take the free-hit again from within the ground.

(2) During the second moiety, the Gymkhana left back was penalised for a knock-on just outside his own shooting circle. A "free-hit" was ordered by the referee Mr. Sharp. In taking the free-hit, the Jhansi right half-back "scooped up" the ball to his forwards who were inside the ring waiting to shoot to the Gymkhana goal. Rule 15 (Definition of Free-hit) distinctly says that the player "must fairly hit the ball, "scooping up" not being allowed." He should therefore have been penalised for "scooping up" the ball from a free-hit.

No score was recorded during the usual period. Extra time was then decided upon.

The only goal, the winning point, of the evening was scored by Spiers during the first half of the extra period. During the second half of the extra period, the Gymkhana had a lovely chance of equalising, but Simpson who dodged past the backs could hardly direct the shot very accurately from a difficult angle, the ball missing the net by inches. The game thus ended in a victory for the Jhansi Institute as stated.

The teams were:—

Jhansi Institute:—W. Timms, goal; N. Essai and E. Woods, backs; E. Shamahan, F. Duncan and E. Cazelet, halves; J. Low, J. Longman, J. Spiers J. Saunders and L. Gellard, forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Turner, goal; Rollo and Lees, backs; Killy, Quin and Rigby, halves; Trenchell, Sprott, Simpson, Ashar and Moir, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs Ward and Sharp.

Result up to date:—

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders, 12-1.

(11) Jhansi Institute beat Bombay Gymkhana, 1-0.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y.M.C.A. 5-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Customs play G. I. P. R., (A).

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

An important game was played on Tuesday in connection with "A" class of the Handicap Singles, when England owed Calvocoressi 40 in every second game and 30 in the rest. Receiving such a substantial handicap, the latter was very hard to beat and only lost through England being in a very steady vein. Placing cleverly at long range England was quick to profit by any advantage he gained and when at the net put a prompt termination to rallies.

In the first Calvocoressi stuck to his guns very well, getting up many difficult shots and scoring with nice one skimming over the net down the side line. He was behind at 2.3, but after a game more to each ran right out. The amount of running he had had to do, however, told its tale and England gradually wore him down, being much the cooler and taking the sting out of returns. Consequently, the latter had matters more his way in the last two sets and enters the next round.

Results:—

R. D. England, minus 40, beat S. Calvocoressi, minus 3/6; 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

DOUBLES.

Three games in the Doubles Handicap were played yesterday, but only one of them was really close. This was when Fox and Wilkinson met Shuttleworth and Johnstone on level terms. They would not have been better matched, and right up to the last either side might have won. In the first Fox won one, but then the others took the next three. From here each won in turn, so the latter took the set. After one all in the second, Fox and Wilkinson took the upper hand and went out with some ease. They, however, had a hard time of it in the decider as after one all their opponents went to 3-1. The lead changed when they took three in succession, but they were down at 5-4 when their opponents won two in succession. Drawing level Fox and Wilkinson then went out, taking the last three games.

Sievwright and Russell were too good for Margoliouth and Hardie, who gave them a small start. The latter pair started well by winning the first two, but could win no more, and in the next the second and third were the only ones they could take.

The handicap was too much for England and Tuke when they met Jansen and Pechey. After one all, the latter went to 4-1, lost one and then went out. They took the first three of the next and the two following were the only ones they lost.

In "B" Class of the Singles Handicap, two games were played, but both rather uneven. Sherwood was more than equal to giving Bayley a start. He began with a love set, and the second saw Bayley only win two games.

Orr also was too much for the start Croft gave him, the latter only being able to win one game in each set.

Results:—

Doubles Handicap:—V. F. E. Fox and N. Wilkinson, plus 3/6, beat D. S. Shuttleworth and D. K. Johnstone, plus 3/6; 4-6, 6-2, 7-5.

F. Sievwright and Major W. Russell, plus 15, beat L. C. Margoliouth and J. H. Hardie, plus 3/6; 6-2, 6-2.

V. Jansen and W. Pechey, minus 4/6, beat R. D. England and Major Tuke, minus 30; 6-3, 6-2.

"B" CLASS SINGLES.

C. C. Sherwood, minus 2/6, beat L. M. Bayley, Scr.; 6-0, 6-2.

J. P. Orr, plus 15, beat T.-deC. Croft, minus 1/6; 6-1, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

There are two games to be played to-day in the Doubles as follows:—

Nicholson and Reynolds, minus 15, v. Coombs and Critchley, Scr.

Simms and May, plus 2/6, Neeper and Johnson, plus 15.

In "A" Class of the Singles there is one. Kilby, Scr., v. D. Harrington, plus 30.

The India General Steam Navigation Company have just placed on the Bengal rivers a steamer which is the largest ever built in India. An idea of the size of the Mazetto may be gathered from the fact that she is licensed to carry more than 2,000 passengers. The Mazetto is a paddle-wheel steamer of the type that is very familiar on the Bengal and Assam rivers, but the experience of the builders has provided her with every possible improvement and convenience. It is worth noting, says the Englishman, that, with the exception of the engines, the vessel was entirely designed and built in Calcutta, and Swadeshi people will also be gratified to learn that her skipper and crew are all Indians, that hard breed of Mahomedans that Eastern Bengal produces.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

PASSENGERS BY THE MANTUA.

The P. & O. mail steamer Mantua, which leaves Bombay on Saturday, and is due in Marseilles on May 1st Plymouth May 8th and London, May 9th will carry a large number of passengers. Those who have booked passages include several of the gentlemen who are going to England as the National Congress deputation including the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, and the Hon. Mr. Krishna Sahay.

The list of passengers also includes the names of Prince and Princess Amedie de Broglie, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Pommerean, the Hon. Mr. T J and Mrs. Strangman, Major R.E. and Mrs. Shelley, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Monteath, the Crown Prince & Princess of Kapurthala, Sir Allan Arthur, the Countess de Serionne, and Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim.

The full list of passenger is appended:—

Allman, Miss; Apte, Mr K; Archbold, Mr W A J and Mrs; Aspinwall, Mrs John E child and infant; Aspinwall, Mr James W; Bannerman, Mrs O W; Barnett, Mr C G and Mrs; Barlow, Mr P A; Bangham, Mr F E; Bangham, Mrs child and two infants; Baddely, Capt R J H; Basu, Mr G M; Bennett, Mr J B; Benjamin, Miss; Benjamin, two Masters; Benjamin, Mr. S and Mrs; Benjamin, Mr Vivian; Besant, Mrs Annie; Berry, Mr W V; Boult, Miss R M; Booty, Mr P A; Broadway, Mr E P; Broadrick, Major F B D; Browne, Mr G E; Bray, Mr E A and Mrs; Buck, Mr E J; Burnard, Mr E Y, Butler, Mrs; Butter Mr W; Carey, Mrs P C; Carey, Mrs P G and infant; Casement, Mr E R; Campbell, Mrs child and infant; Calcutta, Most Rev Lord Bishop of MacEwen, Miss; Mackenzie, Mr G; MacMillan, Mrs & infant; Marony, Mr T H; Marsden, Mr E; Mason, Mr J; Masson, Mrs W Muir; Maynard, Mr H J; Mazban ul Haqui, Mr; McConaghy, Captain; McKinty, Mr F P; McGuffie, Mr T C; McVean, Maj D A D and Mrs; McKenzie, Mr G; Merewether, Mrs W; Medworth, Mr J A; Mehta, Mr J J; Meek, Mr D B; Milne, Mr J S and Mrs; Miller, Mr E; Mitchell, Mr W G; Mittra, Mr J; Moncrieff, Mr M; Moncrieff, Mr A L and Mrs; Moncrieff, Mrs A O M; Monteath Hon Mr A M; Monro Miss E D; Monro, Mr C H; Moore, Mr T D; Moore, Mrs child, infant and nurse; Moos, Mr N H; Murray-Aynsley, Mr C E; Murphy, Mr W N and child; Murphy, Mrs and two children; Campbell, Col W M; Chambers, Mr H J, Chambers, Mrs and infant; Chapman, Mrs W H and child; Chatterjee, Capt R R; Chatterton, Mr E; Christie Dr W A K; Clegg, Mr J; Colthurst, Mr C L E and Mrs; Colthurst, Mr; Cockburn, Mr C W F and Mrs; Cowdell, Miss; Cresswell, Mr P W; Davies, Mr C E; Davis, Mr J E; Daver, Mr A F; David, Mrs T R; Darley, Rev A; Dalgleish, Mr E and Mrs; Dandy, Rev C E and Mrs; Danby, Miss; De Carteret, Mrs F St G; Deputy, Mr D D; Donovan, Mr J T; Douglas, Rev M S; Dolton, Mr J A; Dumbell, Capt C H; Dyke, Captain O M; Edwards, Mrs; Egerton, Mr Wm Elwes, Mr H J; Elliott, Mr T M; Eltoft, Mr H A; Emerson, Mr; Evans, Capt. T J C; Everett, Mr M; Fakira, Mr M; Fooks, Lt Col H; Foote, Mrs; Forbes, Mrs Francis; Furley, Mr D; Furley, Mrs and child; Ghandhee, Mr R H and Mrs; Gilchrist, Mrs W and infant, Clegg, Mr J; Gordon, Mrs Eyre; Gordon, Miss; Gorrie, Mr H T; Greenall, Mr J; Graham, Mrs R J Douglas; Gregson, Mr C B and Mrs; Handcock, Mr J W; Haycroft, Mr W C S; Hallowes, Miss; Hay, Mrs W N; Hawley, Mr; Hayes, Miss Beesie; Handcock, Mrs S; Hannyngton, Mr and Mrs; Hardy, Lt Col W K; Harvey, Mrs and friend; Haycroft, Mr W C S; Haycroft, Mr W C S; Hepper, R E Major Lawless and Mrs; Helliwell, Mr J P; Henriquires, Mrs Q Q; Heywood, Mr J; Hinks, Mr H; Holland, Mr L B; Howe, Mrs; Huffam, Mr W T C; Hughes-Buller, Mr R; Hunter, Mr C F; Humfrey, Mr J C; Humphreys, Mrs C V; Jackson, Mr I; Jinnah, Hon Mr M A; John, Sir Edwin; Jones, Mr A G; Jordan, Mr W and Mrs; Jones, Miss; Judd, Mr J E; Kane, Mrs M and child; Kapadie, Mr N B; Kapurthala, Crown Prince of; Kapurthala, princess of and infant; Keighley, Mrs A S and 2 children; Kiddle, Miss R and maid; Leach, Mr A G; Lindsay, Mr; Liversidge, Mr S G; Lowther, Mr H N; Lyon-Campbell, Major C H; Lynch-Blosse, Mr C E and infant; Napier, Mr O H L and Mrs; Napier, Mr A B; Newbold, Mr B B and Mrs; Ogden, Mr A W; Ohlson, Mdme; Osborne, Miss; Osborne, Miss A; Page, Mr C P; Papworth, Mr B; Parker, Mr E W and Mrs; Paterson, Captain G F J; Pearse, Mr A E; Pearse, Mrs, child and infant; Phelps, Mr J H; Pointon, Mr A; Porter, Mr H E J; Prothero, Mr M; Prescott, Mr Kenneth and Mrs; Pundt, Mrs A E and two children; Pugh, Mrs A E; Rasbotham, Mrs D A; Rawlins, Mr; Rawlins, Mrs and child; Reid, Mr; Richardson, Mr H L and Mrs; Ritchie, Mr D; Robb, Mr T W; Robson, Mr R G; Ross, Mr G F and Mrs; Ross-Alston, Mrs, governess and child; Ross, Captain G W; Samarth, Mr N M; Sanderson, Miss; Sarma, the Hon Mr M B; Schwaiger, Mr Imre; Scott, Mr J D; Scroggie, Mrs; Seton-Brown, Maj C L S and Mrs Sharp, Mr H; Sinkinson, Captain E H; Sinclair, Mr A; Snnickson, Miss E R; Slator, Mrs; Smith, Mrs A D; Smith, Mr T; Smith, Brig-General G B and Mrs; Smith, Mr W; Smith, Mrs and infant; Smith, Miss N; Stewart, Mr A; Stewart, Captain C C; Stewart, Mr M B; Stileman, Mr F F; Stow, Mr V A; Stuart, Miss M; Stuart, Miss K F; Taylor, Mr J Hardy; Thils, Mr E B T and Mrs; Thom, Mr J; Toscanne, Mr P; Tudball, Mrs K; Tullock, Miss; Turner, Mr F C; Turner, Mrs, child and infant; Vakil, Mr N P; Vakil, Mrs and child; Vibart, Mrs and child; von Bibra, Mrs L and child; Walker, Lt Col; Walker, Mrs and child; Watts, Captain H; Watson, Mr T H; Watson, Mrs A; Webb, Mr E C; Wells, Miss S; Weinholt, Mrs E A; Whitley, Mr R; Wilby, Mr F W; Wilson, Mrs R A, infant, child and nurse; Williams, Mr T T; Williamson, Mr H C; Wilson, Mr G S; Wilson, Mr J; Wilson, Mr A S; Withworth, Mr C S; Wood, Mr A Lee; Wood, Mrs; Woodcock Mr E M; Wyld, Miss; Young, Maj Genl and Mrs; de Serionne, Countess; Henriques, Mrs Q Q and maid; Lefevre-Pontarlis, Mr and Mrs; Rahim, Hon Mr Justice Abdul; Tohomdin, Maj S M; Arthur, Sir Allan; Bannatine-Allason C B, Maj General R; Mackenzie, Miss Jean; Mecquenem, Mr and Mrs R; Masson, Lady.

Carnegy, C B; Maj Genl P M & Mrs; Vakil, Hon Mr R J; Lumsden, Mrs; Pearse, Mr E G; Taylor, Capt D M; Mills Mr E B; Tottenham, Miss E L; Ambegaokar, Mr N K; Gavare, Mr A B; Namuna, Ubalin Miss; O'Brien, Mr; Waller, Miss E L; Webb, Mr W A; Homan, Miss E M; Payne, Major E H; de Chastelain, Mr A E; de Broglie, Princess Amedee & Maid; de Pammereau, Vicomte; de Bouriat Madame; Little Mrs; Stock, Mrs Cecil; Macintyre, Mr A S; Perfect Mr G W; Clark, Mr. Hartley; Sanderson, Miss B M; Marini, Mr Alberto; Fairbairn Mr J V; Burton Col R G; Ferguson, Mrs & Child; Allen, Mr J Rothwell; Wadia, Mr C N; Wadia, Mrs C N & Maid; Shelley Mrs; Shelley, R E Maj A D G; Lumsden, C V O., R N; Capt Walter; Mulgrue, Capt E C; Drury, Mr B W; Garden, Smith Mrs; Gupta, C. I. E., Hon Mr B L; Jacq, Madame; Chaubal, Dr R R; Burrows, Mrs C; Jordan, Mr H P; Sinha, Hon Mr S; Krishna, Sahay Hon Mr; Baptista, Mr Peter A; Ogilvy, Mr W & Mrs; de Broglie, Prince Amedee & Valet; de Broglie, Prince Albert; de Pommereau, Vicomtesse; Champion, Mr B & Valet; Turner, Dr J A; Burgess, Mrs A W & Child; Hance, Mr J B; Perfect, Miss G E; Clark, Mrs Child & Nurse; Savoy, Miss Lucille; Potter, R N R Capt H W; Strangman, Hon Mr T J & Mrs; Ferguson, Mr Macleod M; Wilson-Johnson, Mrs J Nurse &; Cresswell, Hon Mr A J G and Infant; Wadia, Mr N N; Wadia, Mrs N N two children; Sinha, Mrs Infant & Nurse.

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E. M. BOCHKHANAWALA.
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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FERRAR—March 26th, at Simla, the wife of Major M. L. Ferrar, Punjab Commission, of a daughter.

GIBSON—March 27th, at Lahore, the wife of B. T. Gibson, Indian Civil Service of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HART—March 27th, at 157, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Dr. Spooner Hart, aged 64 years.

HOLDEN—On the 5th instant at the Convent Jesus, Marie, Murree, Rodha Beryl, the only child of Captain and the late Mrs. F. W. Holden of Bombay.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
"Laissey Faire"	6
The American Mailed Fist in Mexico	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
War Clouds	7
The Labour Conference	7
Development of East Africa	7
Australian Racing	7
Other Cables	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
"Liberty" Pamphlets	7
Delhi Conspiracy Case	9
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Karachi Feat	8
The Iranian Association	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS.	
Bombay Insolvency Court	2
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Notes of a Holiday in Spain	11
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Russian "Menace"	8
Tuberculosis	8
The New Way of Walking	9
Germany and Russia	10
"The City with a Soul"	10
Political Career	10
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Back Bay Serpents	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
WEATHER AND SHIPPING	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 16, 1914.

"LAISSEZ FARE."

The annual field day of our local millowning magnates took place on Tuesday. It is a matter of regret, however, to notice the conspicuous meagreness of the attendance. It has become a marked feature in the annals of the Association for some years past. Time was when an exceedingly large number of members used to assemble in the historic hall of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, hallowed by the great achievements and rich traditions of half a century of those giant pioneers of British Commerce in the Western Presidency, the broadminded and farseeing men who had the largest share in the making of mercantile Bombay. While the Chamber of Commerce is full of life and vigour, though now in its seventy-eighth year the Millowners' Association with only a little over half its life, seems to be already declining in activity and decaying when it should display all the robustness of early manhood. There is a lamentable falling-off in point of energy and activity. We are not surprised therefore at the observation made by one of the members at Tuesday's meeting that a condition of mental indolence or torpor has seized the millowners. They all seem absorbed in looking after their balance sheets. They annually count their gains and losses. But it seems nobody's business to see how the gains may be increased and how the losses may be minimised. In years of depression we hear the wail which has now become familiar. In other countries a prolonged depression is the glad harbinger of increased effort, increased enterprise, and increased vitality. But here the lessons taught by the winter of adversity are seldom taken to heart. Each grinds his own blunted axe as before, as if nothing had happened. None has yet stamped his own individuality on this prosperous industry. Because there is comparative prosperity it is the business of none, not even of the so-called "leading" and "influential," to guide and direct the industry into new channels, or to strike out a new path. Not even when squalls or storms overtake their bark are experienced captains to be found to steer her between the industrial Scylla and Charybdis. Where, at the most, one has leapt, many more leap like a flock of sheep. At one time they all blindfoldedly increase the strength of their spindles regardless as to whether they were overdoing it, with the certain consequences which a supply exceeding demand brings in its train. At another time, as has been the case during the past few years, there is a boom in weaving and dyeing. And straightway the strength of looms is exceeded beyond the requirements of the market. The fact is this. If the mill industry now and again suffers, it is owing more to the want of sagacity, all-round vigilance, and lack of originality to inaugurate fresh branches and fresh markets than to depression, which is common to all trades and industries. There is a kind of mental indolence which recalls the vulgar Islamic Shibboleth "All-Allah". In other words things are left to what evolutionists call "drift". That is the chief feature which has characterised the mill industry of Bombay since 1901. Now and again the cry is heard that Hercules should come to their aid. The appeal of the cartman to extricate his cart from the rut into which it has fallen is seldom responded to. The reply of Hercules that Heaven helps those who help themselves is forgotten. In fact there are so many glaring defects in the character of the local staple industry, that to point to them singly and to discourse on them would require quite a portable volume. Their number is legion. The important faculty of self-introspection seems to be lamentably absent. There is no serious attempt at stock-taking; no efforts to put the house in order. Industrial crisis come and go, but without the slightest effect on those actively engaged in the industry which has been established in our midst since 1874. Just as the poet has related of the illiterate ryot in the Indian field, who is indifferent to the thunders of Caesar's legions as they march by him, so it seems that the millowners of Bombay are regardless of the crisis that have now and again overwhelmed them. A concatenation of lucky or fortuitous factors has helped to save them, though not without partial injury. The Indian cotton industry has never undergone that severe worldwide competition through which Lancashire has passed, and is even now undergoing with remarkable success at this very hour. It is the absence of that competition which has saved the Indian mill industry hitherto. It is greatly to be denied that those who decry Lancashire would read, mark and inwardly digest the history of the Lancashire cotton industry during the last hundred and twenty years. No better and more exhaustive and comprehensive history could be found than that so lucidly and ably written by Professor Chapman. A study of that work should open the eyes of our local industrial magnates.

But having said so much candidly in the interest, not of truth alone, but in that of Bombay's staple industry to which we wish every success, we are not blind to what it has accomplished during the last forty years. It is a record of success of which Bombay may be proud. But the industry should not rest on its oars. The future is bright, if only those most actively engaged in it will now take a close survey of the past, seriously endeavour to repair existing defects, and go forward with a resolute determination and unflinching courage to do even better than they have done. Fiscal injustice there is. None can deny it. As a member rightly observed at the meeting, whenever the economic interests of England and India clash the latter country goes to the wall. But in fairness to England it should be remembered that the latter day policy of Free Trade for India has to a large extent wiped off the reproach, removed the old injustice and made the country prosperous. Indian protectionists are apt to ignore the invaluable character of that policy. India's great industrial need, as everyone knows, is Technical Education, but how little has been done in that direction? Our institutes of Scientific Research, are insignificant. The one endowed by that eminent citizen, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, has been throttled at its birth and is still in the clutches of reactionary hands. And without Research Institutes for applied science, which has contributed so much to industrial progress not only in England, but in France, Germany and the United States, how are the children of the soil to learn to apply their inventive faculty for the good of the country. These and many other things tell us how far India is behind in industrial progress. The need for industrial regeneration has only just dawned on the minds of men of light and leading. But none could help to expedite its progress more than those engaged in industrial pursuits, the principal and most prosperous of which is that relating to cotton manufactures. It is in this connection that the millowners of Bombay, so shrewd and enterprising otherwise, could lead the way. But where are the men of the right stamp? What are wanted at this critical juncture are the real captains of industry, who will guide and direct the bark of the cotton industry in her onward progress. It is of no use condemning Lancashire. Rather let us take a page from the annals of that greatest British industry,—the greatest industry of the civilised world,—in order to learn a lesson from it.

THE AMERICAN MAILED FIST IN MEXICO.

A very grave complication has been set up in Mexico owing to the recent arrest at Tampico by the Federal troops of a detachment of American marines, and should the United States, after further investigations, insist on its demand of the Mexicans to salute the American flag, and thus acknowledge the paramountcy of the United States,—for that is what it really amounts to,—it is to be feared there is little hope of a peaceful solution. In the meantime, the announcement that the American Fleet has been ordered to Tampico is an indication that the threatened intervention is about to commence in earnest. We are not disposed to place much faith in the efficacy of the United States' pacific intentions, and though one need not question the honesty of Dr. Wilson's motives, his policy has been an extremely dangerous one. In fact the United States President has been playing with fire, and his policy of "watchful waiting" has rendered inevitable such incidents as the arrest of the American marines, which is now sought to be made a *casus belli*. We recollect that the United States did not view the murder of Mr. Benton, an Englishman, in the same serious light as they do the arrest of their marines, who, however, were almost immediately released. In the Benton case the Carranzists were to blame, and General Villa, who either personally shot Mr. Benton or had him shot, continues to enjoy the moral support of the United States in the revolutionary struggle against President Huerta. In the present case, however, the boot is on the other leg, for the marines were arrested by Huerta's troops, which makes all the difference to public opinion in the States. Yet of all the "adventurers" who are now playing so prominent a part in South American affairs, we confess we have a special sympathy for President Huerta. General Carranza, his rival, is certainly inferior to Huerta in ability and in the sense of patriotism, and it is a matter of doubt if his cause, unsupported by some external Power like the United States, would not have been popularly regarded as one more of organised brigandage than as representing a justifiable revolutionary propaganda. As for General Villa, he is, according to those who know and have recently written about him, simply a bandit. While, therefore, so far as foreign policy is concerned, President Huerta's conduct has been thoroughly correct, both in a patriotic and diplomatic sense, President Wilson's policy towards Mexico, although it professes to have emanated from highly moral considerations, has been ethically, as well as by the accepted law of nations, just the reverse. It is quite possible that Huerta has made himself President by fraud and force, like several of his confreres, but it is certainly not the business of the United States to deprive him of his power. If Latin-Americans choose to elect their Presidents by means of the bullet and the knife, instead of the ballot and speeches, that may be distressing to a more refined civilisation, but so long as foreigners and their property are not the victims of the contending factions, interference is not required. The ways of Latin-America are not those of a people schooled in constitutional government with a respect for the due observance of law, and it is folly to imagine that the habits and customs of centuries can be changed because they are offensive to more disciplined nations. There can be no question, therefore, that at this stage, if the United States decided upon forcible intervention in the affairs of Mexico, Europe will regard it not only as an unwarrantable persecution of a foreign state, but also as an act of supreme folly. For it is as certain as night follows the day that to capture Mexican ports and even Mexico City would only be the beginning of a campaign whose end it would be difficult to forsee.

Notes of the Day.

The U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, who commands the U. S. Atlantic Fleet which has been ordered to Tampico, is a person who is likely to come into much public prominence shortly should a blockade of American ports be declared. He will have, Reuter reports, over twenty large warships besides a host of cruisers, torpedoes, and other auxiliaries. This is a formidable force to pit against Mexico which, though its army will doubtless, if needed, give a good account of itself, has only seven small vessels which represent its navy. Of the United States battleships, however, which comprise thirty-three, only eight are of the Dreadnought type, including the Pennsylvania, which was launched last year. The South Carolina, which Reuter specially mentions, was launched in 1908. She has a displacement of over 17,000 tons and her main armament consists of eight 12-in guns.

Argentina's Progress.

The United States Senate's action in raising the American Legation in Argentina to the rank of an embassy may be regarded as a great compliment to that prosperous Republic, whose constitution is modelled on that of the United States. Since 1890 the Argentine Government has enjoyed considerable stability and has been forging ahead in all directions. Its foreign trade is enormous, exports to the United Kingdom amounting during 1912 to considerably over forty million sterling. The British Minister at present is Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G. Following the American example, it is possible that the representatives of other great Powers at Buenos Ayres will be promoted to the rank of ambassadors.

Afghan Affairs.

The interesting news contained in an Allahabad telegram to-day that the Amir of Afghanistan has decided to raise volunteer regiments from among the tribesmen shows that a serious effort is being made, not only to increase the armed strength of the Afghans but also to put down tribal outlawry and turbulence. The prospective citizen soldiers will doubtless prove of value in introducing a more peaceful state of affairs among refractory tribesmen. From recent reforms in the Amir's civil and military administration it seems as if His Majesty has become a convert to Pan-Islamic theories, and is endeavouring to rule by conciliatory methods instead of the more forceful ones of his predecessor.

Hindu-Moslem Entente.

As reported some days ago, through the good offices of Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, an informal conference of Hindus and Mahomedans of the province was convened on the 3rd instant at Lucknow with a view to discuss the best means of arriving at an understanding on points of difference between these two communities, such as appointments in the public service, cow-killing, musical processions, etc. The proceedings of the conference were of a confidential nature, but the following account published by "The Comrade" throws some light on the deliberations of the meeting:—

Twelve Mussalmans and eleven Hindus attended. His Honour and the Chief Secretary were present. Pundit Bishan Narain Dar was absent. The following subjects were discussed: (1) Processions in religious festivals; (2) appointments in the public service; (3) the language question; (4) separate representation on local bodies; (5) cow-killing. There was a good deal of plain speaking on both sides. The meeting lasted from 11 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. It was suggested that joint-boards be appointed under collectors and commissioners. Objection was taken to boards being formed under official control. The non-official members present at the conference formed into a committee, with the Raja of Mahmudabad as chairman, to promote friendly relations between the two communities. The committee has power to add to its members. It is premature to judge of the results at this stage. All depends on the spirit and the manner in which the committee works. It is encouraging that the committee will not be under official control.

It is to be hoped that this Committee will meet with better success than that which fell to the lot of previous committees established for the purpose in various parts of the country, including those formed under the auspices of Sir William Wedderburn and the Aga Khan.

Indians in Nyasaland.

It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Wedgwood's amendment to omit Nyasaland from the East African Loans Bill on the ground that "it would never be a white man's country" has been defeated by an overwhelming majority. Nyasaland, comprising, an area of 40,000 square miles, was proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1891, and comprises the Eastern portion of British Central Africa. In 1904 the control of the administration was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office. The population is estimated at roughly, a million, including about a thousand Europeans and six hundred Indians. The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies and coffee, and the supply of labour appears to be adequate for existing needs. But, as Mr. Harcourt urged, roads and railways are necessary for the development of the country, and when capital is forthcoming for this purpose, we shall probably witness an increasing demand for Indian labourers who have, throughout Africa, proved far more intelligent and skilled than the natives. But it is to be hoped that the indentured system will be done away with altogether, and that all emigrants will be offered the option of remaining in the country, after the expiration of their contracts on an equal footing with the rest of the population, including the white settlers.

Children's Courts in Paris.

Paris has just ventured upon an experiment in the treatment of juvenile criminals which will be watched with keen interest in many countries abroad. This venture is the establishment of special Children's Courts to deal with juvenile offences. Legislation for the establishment of these courts was introduced in July 22, 1912, but came into operation only on March 6th of this year. Under the law minors under 13 are, so to speak, placed outside the penal code. Such youthful offenders or criminals of both sexes, whatever the charges against them, are dealt with by this special civil tribunal sitting in council, which can restore them to their parents, hand them over to a trustworthy person until they attain their majority, or place them in one of the different categories of homes, educational, correctional, and the like, adapted to such cases. For minors between 13 and 18 there is the court for children and adoescents. If the offender is held to have acted without discernment he is acquitted and handed over to his parents, or an institution for a term of years. If, on the contrary, he is held to have acted with discernment, he benefits, if between 13 and 16, by the extenuating circumstance of his age. If between 16 and 18, he will be dealt with by common law. The court itself is very simple in its constitution and is generally held in a bare room with a bench for the accused, and judge, counsel, etc., sitting around a table. The proceedings of the court are held in camera, but the judgment is public, which is an obvious and much needed improvement over the practice which at present obtains every where. The proceedings of these Children's Courts will have none of the severity of the ordinary law. A typical case on the first day of the working of this new legal machinery was that of a girl of 12 who was charged with stealing door-mats. "Why did you steal these mats?" asked the judge. "To buy sweets with" was the tearful reply. Sentence: Two years of supervised freedom.

Official and Personal.

The Prince and Princess de Broglie and party will arrive in Bombay to-day and will stay at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel.

Their Highnesses the Tika Sahib and the Rani Sahiba of Kapurthala are expected to arrive to-day and will stay at the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel.

WAR CLOUDS.

HUERTA DEFIANT.

MEXICO A FREE NATION.

SOVEREIGNTY TO BE UPHELD.

SALUTING AMERICAN FLAG DEROGATORY.

ENORMOUS AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE DESPATCHED.

President Wilson conferred with Mr. Lind the personal envoy to Mexico, who is at present in Washington. It is believed that Mr. Lind favours a more drastic action towards General Huerta.

The despatch of an immense naval force indicates that President Wilson is determined to take action unless General Huerta complies with American demands.

Meanwhile General Huerta has sent a note to the United States explaining the position of Mexico as a free nation, whose honour and sovereignty he says he will uphold at any cost.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The Federal Commander at Tampico is making difficulties about the saluting of the American flag, contending that an apology will suffice.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

All the ships of the Atlantic Fleet at Hampton Roads, the transport Hancock with 800 marines at New Orleans and the battleship, South Carolina, en route from San Domingo, have been intercepted by wireless and ordered to Tampico. A torpedo flotilla at Pensacola has been ordered to be in readiness to join the battleships at Tampico at short notice. Admiral Badger will have over a score of large warships in Mexican waters.

It is believed that President Wilson is not disposed to use force except as a last resort.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS TO BE MADE.

Further investigations will be made regarding the arrest of the American marines before the Government takes further action in demanding the saluting of the flag.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Before the Cabinet meeting yesterday which lasted two hours, President Wilson conferred with Mr. Lind, the personal envoy to Mexico, who is at present in Washington. The diplomats believe that Mr. Lind has for some time past favoured a more drastic action towards General Huerta.

STRENGTH OF AMERICAN FLEET.

CAPABLE OF LANDING 15,000 MEN.

LONDON, April 15.

When the American fleet which has been ordered to Tampico arrives, there will be eleven Dreadnoughts besides vessels of every branch of the navy. The fleet could land a force of 15,000 men.

The fleet now off Tampico was sufficient to make a mere demonstration, and the despatch of an enormous force is interpreted as meaning that President Wilson is determined to intervene unless General Huerta complies with the American demands.

GENERAL HUERTA'S MESSAGE.

HONOUR AND SOVEREIGNTY AT ANY COST.

Meanwhile General Huerta has sent a note to the United States stating that he cannot see in what way the Federals have inflicted an insult.

He points out that the saluting of the American flag demanded by the United States Government would be an admission that the United States were exercising undue influence.

General Huerta adds, that Mexico is a free nation and that he will uphold the honour and sovereignty of the country at any cost.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

The death is announced of Sir William Whyte, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

FEDERALS BEATEN BY GENERAL VILLA.

LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 3,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NUAREZ, April 15.

General Villa has defeated the Federals at San Pedro, north of Torreon, after a nine-days' battle. The losses on both sides are estimated at 3,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

U. S. TO ESTABLISH A LINE OF ARMOURED MAIL STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 15.

A Bill, approved by Mr. Daniels, Secretary for Navy, has been introduced into the Senate establishing a line of armoured mail-steamers to the South American ports.

ARGENTINA.

AMERICAN LEGATION RAISED TO RANK OF EMBASSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The Senate has passed a Bill raising the American Legation in Argentina to the rank of an Embassy.

GERMAN EMPEROR AT VENICE.

CORDIALITY OF POWERS AND EUROPEAN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.

Importance is attached to the meeting of the Marquis di San Giuliano and Count Berchtold at Abbazia. The Austrian semi-official newspaper "Fremdenblatt" points out that the unusual duration of the present meeting of the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Foreign Ministers, taken in conjunction with the recent visit of the German Emperor to Schoenbrunn and Venice, proves the ever-growing cordiality of Austria, Germany and Italy. The newspaper declares they incorporate an amount of power which none can ignore and which constitutes a further assurance of European peace.

ALBANIA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

TERRITORY TO BE FORCIBLY ACQUIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, April 15.

Preparations for the equipment of the militia are proceeding actively and will be completed in a few weeks. Then if necessary the Prince will march southward at the head of his troops and will take forcible possession of the territory assigned to Albania by the Powers.

DEATH SENTENCE ON EGYPTIAN OFFICER COMMUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.

The sentence of death passed on the Egyptian officer, Aziz Ali, has been commuted to one of fifteen years' imprisonment.

Reuter's previous message on the subject referred to the report that the Egyptian officer, Aziz Ali, who organised the Arab resistance in Cyrenaica, had been sentenced to death in Constantinople. The charges were (not)? published, but it was stated, that he was charged with the mismanagement of Government funds in Tripoli.

OVATION TO MR. ASQUITH IN COMMONS.

BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith received an ovation on re-taking his seat. The business of the week will be mostly of a routine order. Consequently, the Ulster Unionists will remain with the volunteers.

UNCHALLENGED RETURN AND COUNTRY'S VERDICT.

LONDON, April 15.

Speaking at Swadlincote, Mr. Hobhouse declared that the unchallenged return of Mr. Asquith for East Fife showed that the Government's policy was approved. The verdict had been decisive and the Government meant to act accordingly.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

VOTING ON PARTY PRINCIPLES.

ATTEMPTS TO SUBVERT ARMY DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The Labour Conference held a prolonged and important discussion on Parliamentary policy and adopted by 233 to 78, a resolution insisting that the M.P.'s should vote in accordance with the party's principles, independently of the Liberals. The delegates affirmed that they would not surrender their principles for the sake of supporting the Government. The Conference demanded maternity benefits from the Exchequer and condemned all attempts to subvert the Army to political purposes, making it a means of influencing legislation and a grave menace to civil liberty.

The Conference also dealt in detail with Socialist unity in opposing the suggestion of an amalgamation with the Socialists. Mr. Jowett was elected new chairman.

REVIEW OF ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

SIR EDWARD CARSON WILL "STAND FIRM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed at the review of the North Down battalion at Clandeboye. General Sir G. Richardson congratulated the men on their appearance. Sir Edward Carson met with a tremendous reception. He said there might be grave and dangerous times ahead. The whole Empire was watching. The mails brought encouragement from South Africa and India and all the Dominions which said: "Stand firm." "I am going to stand firm," said Sir Edward, amid great cheering. He urged the volunteers always to remember their loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign an duty to their country.

LARGER DEMAND FOR OPIUM

SIR J. D. REES ON IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S INSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir J. D. Rees asked whether in view of the larger demand for opium, the Imperial Government would advise the Government of India to proceed with deliberation in the present opium policy, to consider its effects in substitution for cocaine, and to arrange for a speedy disposal of the stocks at Shanghai.

Mr. Roberts replied that Lord Crewe did not consider that instructions from him were required upon the lines suggested.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 15.

The stocks of Indian opium at Shanghai and Hongkong are being slowly worked off and the total number of chests in April stood at 11,665. It is understood Shanghai merchants are demanding high prices for their stock.

ANTI OPIUM CRUSADE.

CHINESE FARMERS BECOMING MORE RESTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, April 15.

Reports from Ningpo state, that the farmers are becoming even more restive at alleged abuses of the anti-opium crusade.

Informers, it is said, plant seedlings by night and obtain rewards for denouncing them.

The British Commission is now conducting an investigation in Chekiang at the invitation of the Chinese Government with a view to declaring the province opium-free.

SUB-CONDUCTOR'S SUICIDE AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 15.

A sad case of suicide took place at Simla last night. Sub-Conductor G. E. Carter belonging to the General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters, took his life by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased was well thought of in his office and he was popular. He left a letter saying that he took his own life and no one was responsible for it.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned certain changes in the leave rules of military officers in civil employ. These will mainly affect officers who have taken leave in India who will reveive some conecssions. The details will be published in the civil service regulations in due course.

DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA.

DEBATE ON THE LOANS BILL.

NYASALAND "NOT A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 14.

During the Committee Stage in the House of Commons of the East African Loans Bill, Mr. Wedgwood moved an amendment to omit Nyasaland from the bill on the ground that it would never be a white man's country.

Mr. Harcourt emphasised that roads and railways were necessary for the development of Nyasaland. They would benefit the natives as much as the whites. Nyasaland was well entitled to share in the loan; she had contributed greatly to the industry of Britain. The loan would not cost the British taxpayer a penny.

The amendment was defeated by 166 votes to 25.

EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL RESOURCES.

As the Debate proceeded, it became evedent that a number of amendments, mostly in the names of Mr. Wedgwood, were down. One of Mr. Wedgwood's, enabling money to be spent on mineral resources, was rejected by 157 votes to 32, Mr. Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, declaring that £3,000,000 would not be adequate for the purpose.

Mr. Hogge moved that the expenditure be restricted to the Governments of the Protectorates concerned.

Mr. Montagu approved the principle of the amendment but said the Government should have a free hand. There might be a case, though it was unlikely, when it would be more advantageous to employ a private company.

Mr. Harcourt said there was no possibility of financing private individuals for their own profit, but it was for the Government, both at Home and in the Colonies, to take the best steps for providing suitable means of communication.

The amendment was rejected by 137 votes to 45.

The debate was eventually adjourned after three clauses had been adopted.

HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The fourth report of the Royal Commission on Civil Service has been issued. It deals with the Home Civil Service and recommends a closer co-ordination of the educational systems and the Civil Service examinations, and also greater facilities for progress from primary to secondary schools and the Universities. When a person is appointed through patronage to a high administrative position, a statement of his qualifications, etc., must be laid before Parliament. Various similar regulations are proposed restricting patronage in professional and technical appointments.

MAHSUD MURDERS.

"NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

Mr. Roberts replying to a question gave an account of the Mahsud murders. He added that Lord Crewe profoundly regretted the loss of two valuable officers. The murders were an isolated act of fanaticism and had no political significance.

MAJOR DODD SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 15.

Major Dodd, Commandant of the South Waziristan Militia, who was one of the victims of the Tonk outrage, died as the result of the wounds he received.

MR. ARNOLD'S APPEAL.

"BURMA CRITIC" ON PRIVY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 15.

With reference to the cabled report of the Privy Council's decision in the Arnold appeal case the "Burma Critic" says:—"Until the full text of the judgment reaches us we shall make no comment on this strange and most regrettable decision."

AUSTRALIAN RACING.

RESULT OF THE SYDNEY CUP.

WON BY "LILYVEIL"

We are indebted to Mr. R. G. Baldock of Messrs R. G. Baldock, Ltd., for the result of the Sydney Cup, which was cabled yesterday.

LILYVEIL	1
MULTIFOIL	2
BELOVE	3

BOXING.

CARPENTIER BEATS MITCHELL IN FIRST ROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

Mr. Mitchell, who went to Paris to fight Carpentier, was beaten to-day in the first round.

MR. MITCHELL WINS WAGER.

LONDON, April 15.

In the fight with Carpentier, Mr. Mitchell won the wager by lasting 95 seconds. He was knocked down four times by hard punches to the jaw and body before his seconds threw up the towel.

LUCKNOW VETERINARY SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 15.

At the annual meeting of the U. P. Veterinary Medical Society here, Mr E. W. Oliver, I. C. V. D., dwelt on the responsibility of the veterinary profession not only for the preservation of the animal wealth of India but for its public health. He predicted the time was not far distant when the Government and the people must realise the necessity of a strong and well equipped veterinary service. Several papers were read and prizes awarded to members of the society. It was resolved that the magic lantern equipment and slides dealing with veterinary hygiene be purchased for demonstrations at horse and cattle fairs and in villages. Rs. 100 was also subscribed to the famine fund towards the supply of fodder to poorer owners of cattle.

DEATH OF MR. GRAHAM ANDERSON, C. I. E.

A VETERAN MYSORE PLANTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 15.

The death is reported to have occurred on the 9th instant of Mr. Graham Anderson, C.I.E., the veteran South Mysore planter of Bargui estate, near Saklaspur.

It was only a few days ago that Mr. Graham Anderson took a prominent part in celebrating the golden jubilee of the South Mysore Planters Association of which he was one of the original founders fifty years ago.

He took an active part in the establishment of the United Planters Association of Southern India and was created C.I.E. in 1894.

He was chairman of the local famine relief committee during the terrible Mysore famine of 1876-77 and it was mainly due to his energy, benevolence and hard work that Malnad did not share the same dire fate as the rest of the province.

By bringing rice up from Mangalore in the face of enormous difficulties and establishing food depots for starving people and by the formation of nurseries for children he was able to avert the worst effects of the famine in the coffee districts.

FIRE AT CALCUTTA JUTE PRESS.

DAMAGE HALF A LAKH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The Calcutta Fire Brigade was engaged for several hours to-day at an outbreak at the Sun Jute Press Chitpore. The fire was discovered at noon, but the brigade headquarters received no summons until nearly an hour later.

The Press was a two storied building with an area of two hundred and fifty feet by forty, other presses adjoining on three sides.

Two steam engines, a motor tender and a river float manned under the direction of Chief Officer Westbrook prevented the outbreak from spreading despite the initial difficulty in finding the water supply.

The press contained five hundred bales of jute. The damage which is estimated at half a lakh is covered by insurance.

Private Farewell, proclaimed deserter of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been arrested by the Pyinmana police and made over to the military authorities, Rangoon.

"LIBERTY" PAMPHLETS.

EXPERT'S EVIDENCE AT RAJA BAZAR TRIAL.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE RECALLED.

At Wednesday's hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case, the recordkeeper of the Judges' Court, Dacca, deposed to having produced two documents in the lower court in connection with the Dacca Conspiracy case on which Pulin Behari Das was sentenced to transportation.

Mr. Norton, Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, deposed to having visited the "Lokenath" press with Mr. Denham in December last. He picked up several letters inside the room, which made up read "Liberty". Witness was of opinion that the "Liberty" pamphlets were printed at the press with the aid of the type exhibited in court. The pink paper seized at the press was the same as that used in the pink pamphlet.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The Dacca Conspiracy Case was mentioned during to-day's hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case which was continued before Mr. Panton at the Alipore Sessions.

Behari Lal Ganguly, Record Keeper, Judges' Court, Dacca, spoke to his having produced two documents in the lower court in connection with the Dacca Conspiracy Case (Emperor v. Pulin Behari Das and others). Pulin was sentenced to transportation.

Mr. S. K. Sen here raised an objection as to questions being put with regard to Pulin Behari Das as the accused in this case had nothing to do with him.

The objetion was disallowed.

Continuing, the witness said that he was not present at the time when the special Judge trying the case at the Dacca sessions delivered judgment, but he knew that Pulin was sentenced to undergo transportation for life.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. A. J. Norton, Superintendent of the Government Printing Works, stated that he knew the Lokenath Press. On the 8th December, Mr. Denham called at his office and asked him to accompany him to the press where he was given certain papers to examine. This he did and on examination found some of the types more or less damaged. Some of the words were wrongly spelt, while the printing itself was defective. Among them were the 'liberty" pamphlets (which witness identified).

A search was next conducted in the premises and several articles including accessories were taken possession of (identified by witness). The house was under lock and key after they had left. The proprietor and the manager of the press were there at the time of the search and some policemen in uniform. Several cases full of new types were found. The witness picked up several letters from inside the room which when put together would make up the word "liberty."

The witness continuing said that after the types were examined the press room as well as the office room containing the cases were sealed. Shortly before the trial before the Magistrate, the witness went to the press and selected four cases as exhibits in the trial. He was of opinion that the leaflets were printed at the press with the help of types exhibited in the court. The pink paper seized at the press was the same stuff as the pink pamphlet. The hard backing used at the press would not show an embossed impression. There was nothing to lead to the conclusion that the "Liberty" leaflets were printed in a machine form. An ordinary compositor could easily print them in a hand press if he learnt to do so.

You have told us that in your opinion the white and the pink leaflets were printed at different times?—Yes.

What makes you think that?—By the spacing between the line "liberty" and the line 'arise awake.'

Can you suggest why the spacing had been so altered if they were printed at the same press?—I cannot suggest any reason.

Witness then went into technical details concerning the types found in the press after which the hearinng was adjourned.

It was arranged to-day to take the further hearing at Hastings House, instead of at the Sessions Court.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRESS ACT.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING "LIBERTY" LEAFLETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The Magistrate at Jorabagan called on for hearing to-day the case against Surendranath Bose, who is charged with Printing and Publishing papers entitled 'Liberty' at the Lokenath Jantra Press during the months' of October, November and December 1910 without conforming to the rules laid down in Section 3 Act 25 of 1857 (the Press Act).

The complainant applied for a postponement sine die and said that the exhibits in this case were still at the Alipore Sessions court in connection with the Rajabazar bomb case, and that there was no knowing when that case would be finished. The Magistrate accordingly adjourned the hearing.

KARACHI'S FEAT!

THE NORMAL OCCURRENCE IN BOMBAY.

NO COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TWO.

SOME BIG ACHIEVEMENTS

BOMBAY'S WORLD'S RECORD.

In connection with the instance of the quick loading of a steamer quoted by the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust and telegraphed to us on Tuesday, a representative of the "Chronicle" yesterday paid a visit to the Bombay Docks, not with the view of getting an answer to the question whether Bombay or Karachi is the cheaper port, but in order to obtain facts and figures relating to the speed at which ships can be loaded and unloaded in Bombay.

The question of whether Bombay is a cheaper port than Karachi is one which might very well be left to shippers to answer, besides which it is really an academical question, for, answered in favour of either of the two ports, it would make very little difference. No matter how much cheaper the port dues of Bombay were than those of Karachi, shippers of grain which now goes from the Sind port, would no more think of sending it here than would consignors of heavy railway material for the G. I. P. or the B. B. & C. I. railways think of sending it to Karachi. Each port has its markets, no matter what the port dues are, and it is safe to assume that each port is the cheapest for the markets it serves.

AN ORDINARY TWO DAYS' WORK.

That by the way, however. The object of our representative in making his inquiries was merely to find out what has been, and what can be done in Bombay in the way of quick loading and unloading ships. The result shows clearly that the instance quoted by the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust of a vessel arriving in port going into berth, loading 4760 tons of cargo, and sailing out of harbour again in two days clear,—would be regarded as a very ordinary two days' work in Bombay.

For several reasons, as an official who supervises work on the wharves pointed out, there can be no comparison between Bombay and Karachi. The conditions are so entirely dissimilar in every way that comparisons would not only be, as Dogberry said, "odorous", but quite useless as well. The ships to be dealt with in Bombay are, as a general rule, very much larger than those which go to Karachi, while the cargoes they bring in and take out are quite different. A cargo of grain is very different to one comprising manganese ore, cotton, three or four kinds of seeds, and cases of miscellaneous goods, and this former is very much easier to load than the latter.

Another thing to be taken into account is that ships coming into Bombay, particularly those from England, usually bring in heavy railway material, in quantities ranging from one hundred to one thousand tons, and this is placed right down in the bottom holds. It is material which is very awkward to handle, and before it is out a start has usually been made with the loading, slowly of the other holds. The loading and unloading thus overlaps several days, and it is only when all the cargo is out that shippers can get a fair start and can show what they can do in the way of quick loading.

THE RECORD FOR QUICK LOADING.

One or two cases only need be given to show that the instance of rapid loading at Karachi would not be regarded as anything at all out of the ordinary in Bombay. In January, of this year, 5,000 tons of mixed cargo was loaded into the City of Paris in two days. Last month the Trafford Hall took on 5,570 tons in two days; while in the same month the Chantala took 5,600 tons in two days. The record for the best day's work recently is held by the Trafford Hall, on to which ship on the 20th March 3,130 tons of cargo was loaded in one day. That these are not isolated instances is apparent from the fact that on Tuesday in this week, the B. I. ship Chanda, in the new Alexandra Dock, working with new and consequently slow cranes, shipped 2669 tons of cargo in sixteen hours' actual working.

The officials at the docks in Bombay are not particularly proud of these achievements, for they regard the loading of from 2,500 to 2,700 tons of cargo as a days' work. They are, however, rather proud of what they achieve with the big ships of the Anchor Line every time they come in. These vessels usually bring to Bombay 7,500 tons of miscellaneous cargo, of which about 1,000 tons is generally heavy railway material, which has to be put out overside by ship's winches; they load up with from 9,000 to 11,000 tons dead weight, and the average time taken to do all this is ten working days.

BOMBAY'S WORLD'S RECORD.

In the matter of rapid discharging of cargo Bombay holds what is believed to be the world's record. This was in 1900, when famine stalked through the land, and when rice was desperately needed in various parts of the country. When the rice boats arrived, no time was lost in getting out their cargo and sending it away by train to the stricken districts. The record for quick unloading was established by the B. I. ship Oolobaria, which, on the 10th September, 1900 brought in 94,132 bags of rice and unloaded it all in 17½ working hours, giving an average of 5,379 bags, of 403 tons per hour. Earlier in the same year, the same Company's steamer Orissa unloaded 1,02,940 bags of rice in 20½ working hours, an average of 5,025 bags or 377 tons per hour.

And incidentally, in closing this article, it might be mentioned that two new records have been set up this year at the port. In January the exports were the heaviest on record, while last months imports exceeded the previous highest by 25,000 tons.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MOTION FOR SUPPLY OF CEMENT FROM INDIAN DEPOTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

At the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on the 18th April, the Hon. Mr. Currie will move the following resolution after the budget discussion:—

This Council recommends that the Government should enter into negotiations with the Kashmir Iron Mines and Power Syndicate Ltd., with a view to the modification of the terms of agreement, which permit the company to supply Portland and other cement from works which the company may set up in India outside the Punjab, so that the supply of Portland, and other cement by the company to the Government under an agreement may be confined to that produced by the company at their works at Sandot or Haganwala.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGING.

At the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council besides Mr. Currie's resolution, the Hon. Mr. Shafi will move:—

That this Council recommends to the Government that it may be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to consider and formulate proposals for the purpose of preventing professional beggary and in particular of stopping minor boys and girls from being turned out or sent as beggars or mendicants by their parents or preceptors or such persons as may have care of them.

UPPER SWAT CANAL.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

The Upper Swat Canal was inaugurated with due ceremony by Mr. J. S. Donald, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, on Tuesday. Owing to transport difficulties only a small party could be invited to partake in the ceremony and they left Nowshera by train early in the morning for Amandara head works. On the way a halt was made to unveil the memorial tablet on the north portal of the Malakand tunnel. The party then went on to Amandara where suitable speeches were delivered by the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Purves, Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the Punjab and N. W. Frontier Province. Mr. Donald then proceeded to the head regulator and by a simple device released the counterbalance of one of the gates which rose and admitted water into the canal.

The canal is not yet complete but it is sufficiently advanced to begin irrigation in the next kharif area of some 100,000 acres which can be immediately brought under the command of the canal and bring in a revenue. Eighteen months hence the entire canal should come into operation and 4,49,000 acres of which 40,000 are situated in Swat territory will be commanded.

THE SIMLA A, D, C.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 15.

The general meeting of the members of the Simla A. D. C. will be held on the 1st May which will no doubt be the opening of the club's season.

It is understood that the "Sale of Boxes" will be again continued this season and that the Committee will probably guarantee six performances. There was an idea at the end of last season that this function should not be carried on again owing to the difficulty experienced in putting on the guaranteed number of plays. It is, however, hoped that with ordinary luck and the putting on of, say, six plays the club will be able to keep its engagements.

The musical play chosen for this season is the "Dollar Princess" which will be produced about the end of June, and it should prove a success. There is also talk of putting on "Milestones" as one of the plays of the season which should be a great attraction. The first play will probably be staged about the third week of May which will be a week earlier than last year. Colonel Musspratt-Williams is, continuing as Honorary Secretary and Major C. C. Palmer is undertaking the duties of Honorary Treasurer.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS OF AFGHAN TRIBES.

THE AMIR'S SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent says that the Amir reached Kabul on the 8th April by motor from Jellalabad. He has issued orders to the Governor of Kandahar to send two raises from each tribe as His Majesty intends raising volunteer regiments from the tribesmen. He ordered the closing of all the offices for one day on hearing of the death of Sirdar Ayub Khan.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

RECENT PARSI "NAVJOT."

MR. BHABHA'S REMARKS.

The third annual general meeting of the Iranian Association was held on Wednesday evening in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, M. H. J. Bhabha presiding.

The Honorary Secretary presented the annual report from which the following extracts are taken:—

The membership of the Association has increased during the year by 75; but on the other hand the Association lost through death or otherwise 22 members; thus leaving a net gain of 53 members. Thus the total number of ordinary members increased from 302 to 355 at the end of the year. The number of our life members has increased from 10 to 16. Amongst the new life members we may mention Mr. Dossabhoy E. Katrak of Karachi, Mr. H. Dinshaw of Hyderabad, Khan Bahadur Aderji M. Dalal, and Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy. It is gratifying to note likewise a steady increase in the number of members outside Bombay: we have now on the roll 23 members from Karachi, 8 from Kathiawad, 8 from Rangoon, 4 from Lucknow, 4 from Hyderabad, Deccan; and amongst other cities which figure on our list may be mentioned Akola, Poona, Madras, Navsari, Surat, Ahmedabad, Lahore, Quetta, Ahmednagar and Calcutta. We hope that the Association may rally round it a larger number of educated men and women of the community thereby increasing the scope of its usefulness.

The Committee record with great regret the loss by death of two members, both of them keenly interested in the work and welfare of the Association, both connected with it from its very inception, and both associated with the committee of management—Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry, M. A., and Dr. K. N. Sahiar, L. M. & S.

The Association sent a large number of its representatives to the Fourth Zoroastrian Conference which had for its President the president of our Association, Mr. H. J. Bhabha. In January, 1914, Dastur Dhalla delivered a lecture in English on "Zarathustra, our hope now and for ever" under the auspices of our Association at the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall. We are glad to note that the Zoroastrian Conference organised a series of lectures and sermons by Dr. Dhalla last year, and that it has resolved to have a scheme making some permanent provision for a regular service of sermons and addresses from learned Dasturs.

It is to be regretted that financially we are not yet on an entirely satisfactory basis: we have been laying aside subscriptions of life members as an endowment fund; but our current expenses, by far the larger part of which go towards the upkeep of our monthly Journal, exceed to some extent the regular subscriptions of ordinary members; and it is only the generous help of a few friends by way of annual donations that enables us to show a decent surplus at the end of the year.

After the election of the Managing Committee it was resolved to add a rule empowering the general meeting to appoint honorary members from the distinguished members of the community.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In winding up the proceedings, the Chairman, in the course of his speech, said:—

The Association has done a very fair amount of solid work during the year. I hope the Association will redouble its efforts in this direction and cultivate in our young men a desire to study the principles of our religion, our social customs and our past history. The Association has so far shown that there is much to study, and that for the lovers of religious philosophy there is no need to embark on the study of other religious systems before the studying of our own.

I would ordinarily have concluded my remarks here. But I would venture to add a few words with your permission about the storm that is raging at present in some not very sober Parsi journals regarding matters of little social or religious significance. That a learned and respected High Priest has had the courage of his opinions and has recently admitted into the fold of Zoroastrianism a young girl and an adult lady professedly of Parsi descent has raised a storm of agitation, abuse and misrepresentation in certain Parsi journals, which reflects no credit on the good sense honesty or sense of duty of the writers or on the judgment and balance of mind of a large body of readers, on whose credulity and excitable temperament the writers appear to be trading. That Parsis as a community should feel a certain pride of race and wish to remain exclusive can be understood. It is a matter however of history and a subject within the recollection of elderly people among us that it was the regular custom once to admit into our religion all children one of whose parents was a Parsi. As education, wealth and pride of race have increased and mixed marriages have become rare this custom has been falling into disuse, until at the present moment the recent events in Rangoon have come to some as a surprise. But while some have been honestly struck with surprise, others knowing that the action of the High Priest is fully justified are still making it an occasion for raising dissensions amongst Parsis. They are working upon the feelings of the credulous, ignorant and excitable portion of our community. The sooner they desist from pursuing such a policy the better for the credit and good name of the community. All thinking men understand that the Trustees of the Punchayet Funds have no authority whatever to lay down the law for the Priests or for the community, nor to convene a public meeting and speak in the name of the whole community. If any Parsis dislike the children of mixed race, they are at liberty to treat them as inferiors socially, and refuse to intermarry with them or mix with them on equal terms in society. But to deny them the right of embracing the Zoroastrian religion if they wish to do so, is both absurd and impossible

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NAUGHTINESS.

THE BEST WAY TO DEAL WITH IT

When we think of childhood as a happy state, utterly passed away and irrecoverable like a vivid dream, what is it that we chiefly miss, from it in our manhood? What is the change we have suffered which cuts us off from it so sharply, as if it were the change from sleeping to waking? We can tell ourselves of many things we have gained —wisdom, experience, dignity, responsibiliy, and what not; but we never look in these for what we have lost. We assume, says "The Times," that childhood had its illusions which are gone; but we do not ask whether we may not have contracted illusions from which childhood was free. Dignity, for instance, we have now, and we lacked it when we were children, when we were carried screaming up to the nursery in a fit of naughtiness. Indeed, we never are naughty now; but how often we wish we could be! There, at any rate, is one definite thing that we miss from childhood now that we are grown up, and what have we got in return for it? This dignity which turns our naughtiness into wickedness and changes our punishment into something as uninteresting as the offence itself. For naughtiness was at least exciting, and so was the penalty for it. It came and went like an April shower; it was a mood that we indulged without seeking a reason for it. We had no dignity that made us try to justify it; but now, when we feel naughty, we know that we are grown up and must find a reason for our naughtiness, and it is just that finding a reason for it which turns it into wickedness. It is well, of course, never to be naughty at all; and we all pretend to others and even to ourselves that, being grown up, we never are and never can be naughty.

THE CHILDISH SENSE.

There is a time between childhood and manhood when we would rather feel wicked than naughty, when we do, in fact, take great pains to turn our naughtiness into wickedness and are affronted if we still receive the blessed, easy punishments of naughtiness. That is the fatal period in which we grow used to our loss of the privilege of childhood so gradually and so willingly that in after years we are not even aware that we have lost it. We learn in time not to take a pride in being bold and bad; but we do not try to regain our childish sense of the naughtiness of ourselves or of others. The child can be naughty itself because it sees only naughtiness in the sins of other children. It lives in a world where fits of naughtiness happen like thunderstorms and are soon over and done with. But we, having learnt the habit of moral indignation which makes the naughtiness of others seem wickedness to us, have also lost the power of being naughty ourselves. We wonder at the forgiveness of children; but they forgive so easily because they think there is not much to forgive. We are unjust to them, perhaps, or cruel, and afterwards we seem to ourselves monsters of iniquity. But to them we have only seemed naughty; it is as if we had suddenly pulled their hair or broken their toys. They do not know that we have justified our naughtiness to ourselves; that we have found it necessary to think ill of them before we punished them; and that what rankles afterwards in our minds is the injustice of this justification. A child does not need to think ill of his sister before he pulls her hair. He just pulls it because he feels naughty; and if she pulls his hair it is for the same reason. These things happen, and you are smacked or put in the corner for them, and there is an end of them.

DELIBERATE PERVERSITY.

Well, when we are grown up we cannot be smacked and put in the corner for our naughtiness; and so we have invented other punishments for it. But that is no reason why we should deceive ourselves about it. The best way to deal with naughtiness is to know what it is; and there are some happy people who keep the childish privilege of naughtiness all their lives, because they themselves know when they are naughty. When they do what would be called wicked in anyone else they are said to act just like a naughty child. And the reason is that they have not enough sense of dignity to seem wicked to themselves. Their behaviour is naughty, like their state of mind, and they do not pretend that it is anything else. The wicked man professes to act on principle, and it is this deliberate perversity in him that makes us call him wicked. So most of us, even when we are naughty, are ashamed to betray the symptoms of naughtiness. We preserve a calm and dignified demeanour, and for that reason our naughtiness, so concealed and suppressed, is mistaken for deliberate wickedness. If only we could be naughty obviously and without this pretence of dignity, people would shrug their shoulders at us, feel their own superiority, and condemn us no more than they condemn a child. And we ourselves, having vented our naughtiness, should quickly be ashamed of it, and as it were, put ourselves in the corner. But we could not treat our own sins thus lightly unless we were ready so to treat the sins of others. If we are to have the privileges of childhood, we must be as forgiving as children are; and we must detect mere naughtiness even when it tries to give itself the dignity of wickedness. Saints cannot be wicked, but they know well enough that they might easily be naughty; and that is the reason why mankind seem to them to be all naughty but pardonable children.

TUBERCULOSIS.

SOME MEASURES NECESSARY TO PREVENTION.

At the Royal Sanitary Institute, two important and interesting papere were recently read upon "Social Conditions in Relation to Public Health, says the "Westminster Gazette." The first was entitled, "The Prevention of Tuberculosis from the Social Side," by Miss Hilda Clark, M.B., and the second, "The Social Aspect of the Housing Question," by Dr. F. E. Fremantle, Medical Officer of Health for Hertfordshire. The chair was occupied by Mr. Waldorf Astor, M.P., and the hall was well filled, a striking feature of the gathering being the presence of a large number of ladies.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the subjects under discussion involved extraordinary difficulties. Two battles had continually to be fought. The one ranged around the problems of cause and effect, and the other around remedial measures. Lack of wages among the working-classes was to a great extent responsible for the present evil. It was no use for a medical man to tell a consumptive patient that he must keep his window open if the latter possessed neither clothing, fire, nor food. The human factor entered very largely into the housing question. Quite recently statistics were taken of three streets in the same quarter of a town, occupied by the same class of people, living in the same type of dwellings, which were fairly modern and sanitary. And yet in the first street the death-rate was 22 per 1,000, in the second 127 per 1,000, whilst in the third it reached the awful total of 333 per 1,000. So that it was not only bricks and mortar which had to be taken into consideration, but also the human element. The recent report of the Peabody Trust, which housed 22,000 people in 15,000 rooms, showed that during the year 1913 the birth-rate in those dwellings was 209 per 1,000 above the average for the whole of the Metropolis; whilst the adult death-rate was 11.7 and the infantile mortality 34.8 below that of London's total average.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Miss Clark, in the course of her scholarly and scientific paper, said that in order to eliminate the tubercle bacillus at once, it would be necessary to obtain control of every infective person. It was not enough to control a section of them for a part of the time. That process, however, was impossible, since compulsory measures would defeat their own object, and lead to concealment easy, but diagnosis often mistaken even when advice was sought. It was, however, possible to lessen the sources of infection by obtaining control of as many human beings affected as possible.

The contribution which social science could make towards the prevention of infection by tubercle was through material help, education, and moral influence. By the improvement of housing accommodation and town planning, so that open spaces were secured, and sunlight admitted to every house; by the raising of wages and the improvement of working conditions, it might become physically possible for the working classes to avoid infection to at least the same extent as it was now possible for the rich. Education was sorely needed to persuade the masses to avail themselves of such possibilities. But all of the latter would fail unless simultaneously there grew a sense of responsibility and unselfish care for others, which would make compulsory measures as unnecessary as they were found to be impracticable.

Man was a wonderfully adaptable animal, and although there were limits to the conditions under which he could live, there was no reason why those should be narrowed by preventable disease. It was very desirable that the general standard of life and health should be raised, whilst it was vital that particular attention should be paid to all matters that were found to influence the resisting power to tubercle. That great field of preventive medicine had been laboured in for a long time by many experts in sociology, and though some parts of it were attacked by the school teacher, the health visitor, the district nurse, and the doctor, nevertheless it was truly preventive medicine from the social side. The treatment of early cases depended upon a certain degree of intelligent co-operation on the part of the patient; whilst it was imperative that not only should the doctor have his complete confidence, but he should also understand the sufferer's daily life and environment. It was encouraging to find that in many places much constructive work had been done by workers trained in social problems, so that the medical specialist could at once obtain information and co-operation of expert character, which enabled him to build up schemes for the prevention of disease.

Dr. Fremantle said that it was possible to make nearly any house from a pig-sty or a cave upwards, healthy; whilst Buckingham Palace or the House of Commons might very soon become unfit for human occupation if neglected. Housing was a very complicated question. There was the problem of quality and the problem of quantity. The former composed the state of structure, the size of the house and its rooms, window space, cleanliness, and lastly air and light. The condemnation of existing dwellings ought to be made much more rapidly. Fresh air and sunshine had a marked moral effect upon disease by raising the drooping spirits of invalids.

One of the most important factors in our social life was the unit of the family. The more attractive the home the higher would be the family life. Bad housing had a dispiriting effect, especially upon children. Housing was only part of the general question of poverty. The poor had in modern times assumed an attitude of independence towards those upon whom they were formerly dependent. The Poor-Law had taken the line of only holding out a helping hand to the destitute. Therefore it had failed. It was now left to the local authorities to deal with the problems. Many people were unable to pay an economic rent because they were not paid sufficient wages. On the other hand, if certain employers were forced to increase the wages, a considerable number of trades would be unable to carry on business. The whole question was difficult and delicate. But that did not imply that it was beyond solution.

THE RUSSIAN "MENACE."

THE HELPLESS GOVERNMENT

MIGHT TAKE REFUGE IN AGGRESSION.

A good deal of interest and some perplexity has been aroused here by the articles that have recently been published by influential German and Austrian organs on alleged aggressive plans on the part of Russia, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Standard." Reports of a trial mobilisation and of a supposed concentration of Russian troops near the German frontier led to a fall in Russian securities both on the Paris and the St. Petersburgh Bourses. These reports have been officially denied. It is stated that no trial mobilisation of a general character is being effected and the whole episode is described as a bourse manoeuvre. It is assumed that the articles in the "Kolnische Zeitung," the "Germania," and other papers in touch with official and military quarters in Germany are intended to influence the vote on the Foreign Estimates in the Reichstag. But some competent observers are disposed to attribute to this sudden outburst of the German and Austrian press an ulterior object. They think that an attempt is being made to provoke Russia to show her hand and to force from her fresh concessions in the next phase of the diplomatic compaign over the Balkans and Turkey.

It is perfectly true that the Russian army has been greatly strengthened and that a number of improvements have been made in its organisation. An effect is also being made to strengthen the fleet, although so far the results are not such as to give cause for alarm to neighbouring Powers. It is conceivable, therefore, that the military party in Germany and Austria may imagine that the present moment is one not to be missed. Within three or four years Russia is likely to be very much stronger than she is now. Her military preparations are not yet complete and, what is more important, the disorganisation in Russia's internal affairs has reachd such pitch that a change of policy either in a still more violently reactionary or in a progressive direction seems to be inevitable in the near future. The Government is paralysed and the Duma is bound hand and foot. Discontent is deep and strong in all classes of the community, and any fresh shock might easily lead to disturbance and catastrophe. The Government is bitterly opposed to progressive legislation and is dallying with plans for a *coup d'etat*. These conditions very naturally stimulate the ambitions of aggressive parties in the neighbouring States.

HOSTILITY TO THE DUMA.

The situation is a very curious one. "Now or never" is possibly the view of the Austrian and the German military parties, but it most certainly is the view of the Russian reactionaries. These latter have long dreamed of the abolition of the Duma. Various considerations have prevented them from doing so hitherto. But now there is not a single man in the Government who is farsighted or resolute enough to stand up in defence of the Duma if the decision were finally taken to put an end to its existence. The aim of the reactionaries now is to foment a crisis which would lend a certain plausibility to such an extreme measure. The right wing of the Council of the Empire, which influence and is influenced by the Court, is doing its best to frustrate all attempts to facilitate the work of the Duma. It brought about the rejection of the proposal to permit the use of the Polish language in the new municipal councils in Poland. It tripped up M. Kokovtseff over the Drink Bill and ultimately caused his fall. This week it has ensured the rejecting of a most harmless and necessary bill for alleviating the lot of shop assistants—the sole motive apparently being a desire to bout the Duma, to block legislation, and to convince the Tsar and his Ministers that the Lower House is merely a source of embarrassment and danger to the administration of the Empire.

The result of this policy so far is that the Government is in a state of hopeless confusion. The situation is, in fact, one that tempts not only Chauvinists abroad but reactionaries at home. The Russian Government refrained from war last year because it was afraid of revolution. But its fear of revolution may just as easily lead it this year to seek a diversion in aggressive demonstrations. The nationalist policy is played out. The non-Russians have been persecuted to the utmost without any corresponding increase of enthusiasm for the Government among the Russians. The Government, morally bankrupt, seems to imagine, to judge by the utterances of its supporters in the press, that the brandishing of arms in the direction of Germany and Austria may help to retrieve its prestige. And therein lies the danger.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN BICKERING.

The bickering between Austria and Russia unfortunately does not cease. The most recent ground of dispute has been the treatment of the Ruthenes in Hungary, among whom the Russian Nationalist deputy Count Bobrinsky has been carrying on Russophile propagands. A number of unfortunate priests and peasants have been tried for Russophile agitation at Marmaros-Sziget, and several of them have been condemned. A similar trial is being arranged by the Austrian authorities at Lemberg in Galicia. The Russian Nationalist press has made a violent outcry against the Austro-Hungarian Government because of the persecution of the Ruthenes. But it so happens that by far the greater portion of the Ruthenian, Little Russian or Ukrainan population lives in South Russia, and while the Marmaros-Sziget trial was going on the Russian Government was engaged in prohibiting throughout the South of Russia the public celebration of the birth of Taras Shevhenko, a poet who is as popular among the Little Russians as Burns is in Scotland. Since Southern Russia would be the scene of any war that might take place between Austria and Russia, the question of the attitude of the Little Russians is of very great importance.

In a word, the present state of Russia constitutes a serious danger not only to the well-being of the Russian people, but to the peace of Europe.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE ABOUT HAR DAYAL.

INTENTIONS ON MR GORDON'S LIFE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 15.

At the resumed preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case at Delhi to-day Inspector Sukha Singh continued his evidence about the search at Charan Das's house. Witness said:—I went through some fragments of letters which I found and pieced them together. I found one was a letter, dated October 3, from Charan Das at Gurdaspur. It refers to some festival and says that the festival of Amritsar is better. Another letter written by Charan Das from Amritsar on October 20 begins "My dear brother" and mentions some paper which is to be posted and which had apparently been shewn to two persons in Amritsar, who are referred to as "my good men." The letter further asks, "is the work done for which you went to Lahore? May the Supreme God crown all your work with success." The last part states that the writer would like to go to Rash Behari at Chandarnagore. Several other letters from and to Charan Das were also produced. In a letter from Dehra Dun in September, 1913, Rash Behari said that the life of a man was for working for the independence of mankind. A telegram was found of which the original bore the name of Raguba Sharma. The latter's house was consequently searched and he was arrested. Witness spent considerable time in identifying a large number of nameless documents.

CHARAN DAS'S STATEMENTS.

There was also a paper bearing the name and address of Dina Nath. Charan Das told witness that Abad Behari sent letters by registered post to Rash Behari. Charan Das stated that Rash Behari was trying to kill Mr. Gordon, I. C. S. Rash Behari wanted him (Charan Das) to do it, but he refused. He also wanted him to find out where Mr. Gordon was posted, but this he was unable to do. Charan Das also made this statement to the Deputy Commissioner at Gurdaspur. Charan Das also stated that he and Rash Behari went to Pathankot on February 6 and enquired the fares to the hill stations Dalhousie and Dharamsala. Witness went to Kapurthala on March 28 and enquired about the "Liberty" leaflets. Accompanied by Agha Mirza, Superintendent of Police, and other police and two pleaders they went to the Sri Lakhmi-Iswar Press and sealed it up. The proprietor Jagannath was called and searched. On him was a postcard written by Ram Saran Dass, a cousin of Dina Nath, approver. Mr. Tyson, Superintendent of Government Press, came over as the result of a wire I sent him. The press was searched and a parcel of type was seized.

Mr. C. Stead, Chief Assistant to the Director, Criminal Intelligence Department, Lahore, said:—On February 17, I received a cipher telegram from Mr. Petrie asking me to search Dina Nath's house and arrest him and I should probably find Rash Behari was staying with him. I did not go myself. Dina Nath's house was not located till late evening, and I decided that the search should not take place till daylight. Rash Behari was not in the house when I arrived at the house on the 18th. The search was in progress. The first time I saw Dina Nath was at 10 a.m. that day. We found and siezed the book "Michael Davitt, agitator, revolutionary and labour leader." I questioned Dina Nath about the book and then arrested him. On February 19 Dina Nath gave certain information. Three account books were seized from the house. These books shewed that Khusi Ram had a guest from February 13 to 17.

INFORMATION FROM DINA NATH.

On February 20 I had a talk with Dina Nath and he mentioned the names of Rash Behari, Abad Behari, Bal Mukand, Bal Raj, Khusi Ram, Charan Das and Basanta Kumar. Also on February 20 I heard of Tagore Villa, Ghosi Maholla, Dehra Dun and Daulat Ram. I also received information of a telegram sent on February 2nd or 3rd by Dina Nath. I took steps to recover the original from the Head Office, Calcutta. I just heard of the Popular Dispensary on February 20 and ordered a search of the houses of Bal Raj, Bal Mukand, Charan Das and Khusi Ram. The same day I also heard of an intention to bomb the Viceroy at Kapurthala and to throw a bomb in the Montgomery Hall during the Christmas dance. On February 21 I heard of the intention of assassinating Sir James Meston and Mr. Petrie. I issued orders for the arrest of Bal Mukand on February 21. He was then at Jodhpur. Bal Raj, Khusi Ram and Charan Das were arrested by my orders the day previously. In my talks with Dina Nath before his statement was recorded I did not ask him of the events in Delhi. On February 22 I first heard that Mr. Gordon was being sought for so that he might be assassinated. I ordered the search for a typewriter, probably of the Empire make with a defective letter. The articles seized in Charan Das's house were brought to me by Sardar Sukha Singh on the evening of February 22. There were a cipher code, a telegram to Charan Das, and a large amount of correspondence from Rash Behari and other things. I again saw Dina Nath on the 24th at the Kotwali. The District Magistrate, Dina Nath, and I were present with a police officer when Dina Nath's statement was written down. The Magistrate wrote the statement himself. Dina Nath spoke in Urdu. I took some part in Dina Nath's examination, for at the end I asked him a number of questions in order to clear up his statement. I also probably interposed when he was making his statement. Questions were asked by all of us who were present. The first time I heard of Amir Chand from Dina Nath was, I think, when he was making his statement before the Magistrate. I saw Basanta Kumar for the first time in March. On February 25 I saw Bal Mukand when he was brought from Jodhpur.

THE NEW WAY OF WALKING.

SUREST WAY TO LONGEVITY.

If you look critically at the physical quality of any group of people, over 90 per cent. will fail in one critical point writes "An Old Blue" in the "Daily Mail." They cannot walk.

It is a positive pain to watch women—as recently handicapped—at any social function. They trail, not "clouds of glory," but "shades of the prison-house," the penalty of manacled legs, if the word "leg" is allowed. But women are not the only delinquents. Most men—except, perhaps, professional golfers, who are usually most rhythmic walkers—walk in a manner that is equally bad for health and unpleasant to regard.

Athletes often walk very badly, though most would probably quicken their paces or increase their distances if they were taught the elements of the art. The racing walk is a purely artificial step. It is neither walk nor run.

A foreign visitor to the lobby of the House of Commons recently expressed himself aghast at one deficiency among the members of the mother of Parliaments. None of them, he said, could walk. Those who learnt walking most thoroughly, the members of the Army, walk perhaps worst. Their gait doubtless has a certain snap and smartness, compared with the bob-sided walkers, scuttling, shuffling, lounging, floppy walkers who abound among the civilian population, but the military walk has some special and peculiar faults as an agent of health and as a means of getting over the ground.

Someone is always urging the need of various gymnastic exercises. No doubt Mr. Hugh de Selincourt has taught us all some admirable exercises, which we ought to practise daily. Mr. Black recommends boxing to the middleaged. Some report how fencing has restored them to health; and there is Sweden to prove how a whole nation may become athletic by way of gymnastics. Mr. Eustace Miles can tell people how to perform invisible exercises, of potent value, while they sit on an office stool. I would maintain that walking is an exercise vastly more effective than any artificial mode of movement possible to design. Bad walking actually and beyond question kills scores of people, and good walking is the surest road to longevity. If people walk less and less well, so much the worse for the health of the community. A skirt that prevents a proper stride is then a national calamity, and a bad pair of boots an instrument of decadence!

PANACEA FOR BUDDING ATHLETE.

Three curiously different testimonals to the value of walking may be quoted from the mouths of three men. A retired builder, who had a peculiar interest in the careers of his workmen, once gave me some human statistics gathered during his thirty years of business. He assured me that the men who became foremen in his work were almost invariably the men who walked to the yard; and they walked because, being country bred, they preferred this unpopular mode of motion. That is one example in one profession.

The keenest athlete I ever knew—a man who himself held a best on record and helped many young men to a high excellence—was fond of saying that walking was the one thing necessary for athletic proficiency. A good swinging walk of sixteen miles or so, with occasional spurts of running when your athletic resilience was uncontrollable—this was the panacea for the budding athlete. It hardened the muscles and toned up the body as nothing else could. It made for health and cheerfulness. Indeed, he spoke of walking almost with the zeal of Hazlitt, who loved walking chiefly for the mental exhilaration of it.

The third walking enthusiast I would quote is a great doctor. He considers that walking does what no other movement, natural or artificial, can do. It sets the machinery of the body going smoothly, and pumps lymph about the body in a way most necessary to the bodily health. He regards a walk of five miles in the day as an ideal minimum for the man in search of health.

All this belief is doubtless sound; but there is walking *and* walking. It is not altogether a truism to say that bad walking is bad and good walking good. The French, who seldom miss a point, though they overelaborate many, understood this when they taught their army some years ago a long-march step. The men were instructed to lean forward, to let the whole foot touch the ground simultaneously and to make a considerably longer stride than the old regulations advised. The result was that the men could march some half a mile an hour faster and continue for much longer. In this was at any rate the germ of the right way to walk. The Greeks used to teach a walk in which there was a perceptible dwelling point when both feet were on the ground, and a pronounced shove from the ball of the toe of the hinder foot. But, above all, they taught a slight bend forward from the hips. The military walk is the contrary of all this. It involves a jamming of the heel into the ground, a pulling back of the body, and a ludicrously contracted and stiffened dialence reduces the marching capacity of the phragm and a too short stride. Its prevaforce, encourages lung trouble, and quite prevents that rhythmic breathing which is of the essence of good walking. I would seriously suggest that a new way of walking is at least as necessary an Army reform as any we have seen for a generation.

The perfect walk can only be minutely imparted by help of diagrams; but the materials of the recipe can be set down. It includes a slight, a very slight, leaning forward from the hips—Vardon preparing to drive might stand as a static model—a distinct and at first conscious use of the toes; attention to the timing of the breathing, which comes more or less naturally if the chest is not held back; a long stride and avoidance of the exaggerated bang of the heel on the ground. It should hit the ground before the rest of the foot, but not much. The graceful walk as well as the efficient is achieved along the same lines.

The Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to make a present of one of the young elephants belonging to the local Zoo to the Edinburgh Zoological Gardens.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

SPECIAL VACATION SITTING.

A special sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor sitting as Commissioner.

INTERIM ORDER EXTENDED.

Re. Merwanji "Navroji" Dubash.—Mr. Kapadia, who appeared for the insolvent, applied for an extension of interim order for three months. The application was granted.

SUBSTITUTED SERVICE.

Re. late Meghraj Gungabox.—Mr. Campbell, for one of the creditors, Fulchand Mathrumal, applied that notice to the insolvent's two sons, who had gone away from Bombay, should be allowed as substituted service by means of pasting the same at the place of their last residence at Kalbadevi, or by being sent by registered post to their last known residence.

The application was granted.

A GUARD'S BORROWINGS.

Re. John Robert Munro.—This insolvent, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, asked for his discharge. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,694 and he had no assets.

His Lordship remarked that the applicant had borrowed from quite a number of different persons at a time when he knew he would have no means of repaying the debts. The moneys did not seem to have been borrowed from money-lenders but from private persons. His Lordship did not think the applicant's was a case deserving of the sympathy of this Court, but as he had pleaded that the amounts entered in the bonds were for larger sums than he had actually received, and that he had paid the amounts he had actually received, his Lordship gave him his discharge.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

Re. John Marshal Rodericks.—This insolvent's liabilities were put down at Rs. 140 and assets nil. He got his discharge.

Re. Mrs. Phoebe Newton Overs.—She applied to get herself and her husband George Newton Overs, an employe of the G. I. P. Railway, released from the hands of their creditors. She informed His Lordship that their monetary difficulties were due to sickness in the family and other causes.

His Lordship granted the discharge.

His Lordship next granted discharge to one Frederick John Young, who said he had been suffering from malarial fever for the last eight years. His employers had kindly granted him two years' leave on half pay.

A LEAP INTO A DEEP WELL.

Re: Arthur John Weston, employed in the Government Telegraphs.—Mr. Motiwalla, barrister-at-law, said his client, who was an inexperienced young man, had passed to Marwaris several penalty bonds and bonds in excess of the amounts he had actually received. The insolvent had been transferred from Bombay to Calcutta.

His Lordship said that if what had been said about the insolvent was correct, borrowing moneys from Marwaris amounted to taking a leap into a deep well. The insolvent was granted his discharge.

Re: William O'Shea—This insolvent was granted discharge.

DISCHARGE SUSPENDED.

Re: Pandurang Vishnu Abhyanker—The insolvent was a building contractor whose liabilities were put down at Rs. 22,599 and assets at Rs. 4,647.

His Lordship suspended the insolvent's discharge for six months as, his Lordship said, he (the insolvent) had been borrowing money when he had no hopes of repaying his debts.

RULE GRANTED.

Mr. Kolasker, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of John Schmeidt, executor of the will of the late John Andrew Mathunga, and applied for a rule on the Official Assignee to show cause why the Rs. 998 recovered by him from the Provident Fund of the deceased should not be refunded to his heirs. The deceased was a driver on the G. I. P. Railway and applied in 1891 for insolvency, but subsequently settled with his creditors. He died in 1912, when the Official Assignee intervened and recovered Rs. 998 from the Provident Fund.

His Lordship granted the rule.

PROPERTY IN PERSIA.

Re: Haji Mahomed Dehdushti Mogul—His Lordship said the insolvent could not get a discharge as he could not pay four annas in the rupee.

The insolvent said he had property in Persia but could not go there owing to disturbances there.

His Lordship suspended the insolvent's discharge for six months.

INSOLVENT IN DIRTY CLOTHES.

Re: Balaji Succaram Bhojne, a jobber in the United Mills—The insolvent said his salary was Rs. 15 per month and he had actually received Rs. 30 though he had passed bonds for Rs. 300.

His Lordship granted the discharge. He told the insolvent to wash his clothes before he appeared in a Court of Law next time.

Several other insolvents were granted a discharge.

VERNACULAR JOURNALISM IN THE PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 15.

Urdu journalism is making great progress in the Punjab. There are now no less than eight dailies in Lahore, five Hindu, three Muslim, the latest, addition being "Dipak" which is a daily edition of the "Hindustan" of which Sarala Devi Chaudurani is the proprietress.

"A GODSEND TO OUR HOME."

A PAIN-RELIEVER THAT NEVER FAILS.

In a communication from Mr. T. H. Talbot, 33, Warmsworth-Street, Denaby Main, near Rotherham, he says:—

"Kephaldol has been a Godsend to our Home. One night, my wife after tossing about for hours, took two tablets, & in half-an-hour was in a nice sleep (simply wonderful!). I would not like to be without them."

Every user of Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol agrees that for Headache, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Influenza and all Nerve Pains, it is prompt and unfailing in its action. A trial tube from the Chemists or from Kephaldol Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, will convince any one. It is the one remedy that never fails.

BACK BAY SERPENTS.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I read an article in your esteemed paper of the 7th instant, in which the writer warns visitors to the Back Bay of the danger from "serpents." But serpents may bite man or woman, who might die from the bite; but nevertheless they die with honour and respect. But there are other serpents lurking at the Back Bay, who are more dangerous to the public. These objectionable serpents in human shape destroy the good name of respectable married women, and the modesty of innocent girls. I allude to some of the men who frequent the Back Bay Sea front, and who have forgotten that their mothers were women and hunt the most respectable women and molest them by following them from place to place and addressing them at every opportunity that they find them alone,—not only married women but unmarried young girls, which is a most disgraceful thing to the name of European.

I myself have witnessed a man harassing a young lady. He barred the way and insisted on speaking to her, and she was driven into a corner against the stone wall, and not being able to find an outlet to escape the ruffian, she dashed a dog chain, which she was carrying, into his face with a force that drew blood. I could not hear what was said, nor could I see exactly what effect the chain had. Being ill and too old I could not run to see what had happened. Meanwhile the young lady walked away leisurely, whistling to her dog to follow, while the man was engaged in wiping the gore off his face. I have been told by ladies, that one of these villains is in the habit of carrying a woman's handkerchief with him, and when he sees a pretty lady, he follows her at a close distance and drops the handkerchief behind her and calls out "Madam, you have dropped your handkerchief," and holds the article up to the lady, thus breaking the ice. Naturally the lady turns round to look and says, "No thank you, it is not mine. I have got mine." And, if the lady is a woman of experience and good disposition, she cuts him short and passes on. But if, on the other hand, she happens to be one of those "ninny" women or a fast one, her vanity is flattered, she thinks that the ruanly man has taken a fancy to her, with the result that she walks side by side with him as an old friend, and the poor husband, if any, grinds under the yoke of his office duties to earn a little comfort for his dear wife,—and the result of such a friendship is only known to God."

I happened to mention this to a gentleman of good disposition, and well to do, but he was not a bit surprised and said "My wife was once molested by one of these ruffians, and she complaiend to me about him. I did not take any notice of it at the time, but followed my wife the next time she went out. I kept at a distance with my eyes open looking round, and, sure enough, before my wife and her ayah with my child could reach the railway crossing at the Band Stand, I saw a coarse-looking man with hangdog countenance, though well-dressed, approaching my wife. I hastened my steps and was just in time to hear the blackguard addressing her and taunting her with being what he called "a highty tighty." He had a whip in his hand. He looked like a groom or horse-keeper. I pulled the whip out of his hand and measured it on his back, head, face and wherever I could get at him, till a European police officer came up and took the whip from me saying "You cannot do such a thing on the public road."

You will see, Sir, from the above how dangerous these vipers in human form are to public peace, and morality, if not to life. My object in writing this is not for any motive of my own but in the hope that the eyes of the authorities concerned, who may think fit and proper, to place a European Police Officer between Kennedy Sea Face and the Back Bay Bath to protect respectable women and innocent young girls who may wish to indulge in a little exercise at least till 7-30 p.m. The women who choose to go there after 7-30 will do so at their own peril.—Yours, etc.,

OLD RESIDENT.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No Parrez necessary.

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is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

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A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.

A boon and a blessing in the hot weather for Prickly-heat.

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MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

AIMS OF THE AGITATION.

THE NEW ARMY BILL AND ELECTION CRY.

The agitation over the "Russian danger" continues, writes the Berlin, correspondent of "The Standard." Meetings to discuss the need for a further increase in military expenditure have been summoned by the "Army League." Its President, that notorious Chauvinist, General Keim, has started his usual campaign in the press. General Bernhardi who two years ago in his book "Germany and the Next War" was pointing to England as the great enemy, and was demanding war against her as quickly as possible, has also now turned to Russia. In the Jingo "Post" he explains that the whole military situation has been changed since last summer. Fortifications, guns, and men, he says, must be still further increased. A "preventive" war must be undertaken before Russia has completed its full preparations.

General Bernhardi and his fellow-Hotspurs might be ignored were it not for the fact that a paper like the Radical "Berliner Tageblatt" opens its columns to-day to an article "from an important quarter" sounding almost exactly the same note. Its author, it is true, is moved to speak "solely in the interests of peace," but his advice that Germany from now on should place an absolute veto on any new act of presumption from the side of Russia reads exactly like the prescription offered by the "Post" for the forcing on of a "preventive" war.

A CAREFULLY ORGANISED MOVE.

In the meantime no solution has been offered to the riddle of why the campaign should have been brought on the scene at the present moment. That it is part of a carefully organised move becomes increasingly clear. It is not alone that the clarion call of the "Kolnishche Zeitung" was accompanied by articles in National Liberal and Conservative papers all over Germany. On the same day similar warnings appeared in the Austrian and Italian press. It would seem equally clear that the article in the "Kolnische Zeitung" was not published without the knowledge of the Government. It is, on the face of it, extremely improbable that a journal so closely in touch with official quarters would venture to make a statement of this kind without some sort of previous understanding. Suspicion is further strengthened by a suggestion coming from another quarter, the Mannheim "General Anzeiger," a paper which owes its importance solely to the fact of its supposed close connection with the National Liberal leader, Herr Bassermann. "Recently," it writes, "someone closely connected with an influential position in the conduct of our foreign policy has put before a committee of German newspaper men many serious facts concerning the relations with our Eastern neighbour." That similar hints over international affairs are from time to time given by the Foreign Office to the press is well-known, but it is strange that more care should not have been taken to prevent the present indiscretion from leaking out.

One thing, however, remains clear,—that no one in Germany, beyond the usual small clique of military fanatics, wants war. The possibility of another Army Bill, however, is a very different matter. Improbable as it may seem that still more money should be spent after the enormous sacrifice of last year there are several signs pointing in this direction. It is quite true, as is urged by the military party, that the situation has changed again since last summer. It has changed because Russia, as was only to be expected, has replied to the German Army Bill with increases of its own. One increase has nullified the other, and the military balance is very much as it was before Germany's great effort. From a see-saw movement of this kind there is clearly no escape except war or financial exhaustion.

THE SURPLUS OF THE PROPERTY TAX.

There is another reason. The great property levy of last year promises to yield even more than was expected, and the question now arises as to what is to be done with the surplus. It is possible, as is being suggested, that the present agitation is being run by the military party to make sure that this fund shall not escape the army. There is, too, the influence of the armament firms. For the time being, and for the next few years, they are well enough provided with orders through last year's army bill. In fact, large increases in plant and labour have been necessary. Afterwards, however, a lean season is threatened in which the new plant will lie idle. Just as in the case of shipbuilding, it is of vital interest to these firms to turn this temporary rush of orders into a permanently higher demand.

Finally, there is the less obvious influence of the tariff, which comes up for revision between now and 1907. The present Reichstag, although there is in it nothing approaching a Free Trade majority, is by no means so favourable to either high agricultural or high industrial protection as the representatives of these interests might wish. It has been clear for some time past that these groups would jump at any opportunity of a dissolution in the hope of weakening the parties of the Left. They might find their chance in an election on a national cry of the "Russian danger" and an increase in the army.

I am assured by the Socialists themselves that the party would, on such an election, lose at least thirty seats, and that the Radicals would be completely crushed. The Clericals, as usual, would be little affected whatever line they took, while the Conservatives and National Liberals would more than recover the ground lost in the 1912 elections. The results would be a firm majority for high protection and, not indeed for a war with Russia, but for a determined stand against the Russian demand for a reduction in the German agricultural tariff which is now being made as the condition of a new commercial treaty.

THE "CITY WITH A SOUL."

AN AMERICAN EDITOR'S SUGGESTIONS.

Our aspiring American cities, says "The Literary Digest," have "self-vaunting statistics, prideful, conceited slogans and slanders and screeds for their adversaries—but no songs." And they have no songs, writes James Schermerhorn, in his Detroit "Times," because they have no souls. Our cities keep on growing on the material side "so long as there is money to be made in tall buildings and far-stretching factories." Such things make up the quite necessary body of the city; but, continues the Detroit editor, "it is the fine and self-forgetful things done in the spirit of brotherhood and civic zeal that belong to the soul of a city." The "city with a soul," for whose coming so many social workers are now watching and working "will reduce coldness and sordidness to a minimum." it will "rejoice not in physical upbuilding or material opulence so much as in urban life being made secure and comfortable for average folks; in the reduction of the rate of infant mortality; in the ample provision of schools and parks and playgrounds; in the protection of life and limb in the streets and the safeguarding of the homes by night; in the supplying of such indispensable things as water and light and transportation at cost; in suitable housing and hospital conditions; the protection of the young from organised vice; and the prompt repression of all forms of lawlessness and viciousness."

And "the city with a soul" is no mere dream, for many great cities, we are reminded, "have made a start in the direction of giving attention to the spiritual values in city life." But as the writer knows of no one municipality having all the attributes of the soulful community, he adopts the method of the sporting page and attempts to put together an "all-soul American city," just as the "all-American" athletic teams are made up of players excelling in their respective positions. His list of course, must be looked on as merely suggestive, as many unmentioned cities have taken steps as valuable as those named, while some of the experiments mentioned have failed to achieve the desired results, or have been abandoned for other reasons. But the mere grouping together of so much civic enterprise is heartening, and will perhaps be enlightening to many who have been deeply impressed by accounts of "the shame of the cities."

HOW IT WOULD BE MADE UP.

So here is Mr. Schermerhorn's "All-soul city":—

"We will put Detroit's low-priced recreative Facilities on island and river into this all-soul city, and we will throw in for good measure our anti-tuberculosis camp.

"We will go to New York and put in her Straus milk foundation, the Fleischmann breadline, and her few model tenements, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and her great hospitals.

"We willl put in Cleveland's group scheme of public buildings and her three-cent fares.

"We will put in Galveston's commission form of government; Seattle's initiative, referendum, and, recall; Houston's municipal auditorium and band; Portland's festival of roses; Berkeley's (Cal.) Greek theatre; Riverside's sinuous driveway up Mt. Rubidoux.

"We will put in Atlanta's firm but humane method of expelling organised vice; we shall get from Kansas City, Kansas, the blessing of a saloonless city; from the Minneapolis traffic rules a tender and alert concern for the physical welfare of passengers and pedestrians.

"We will put in Chicago's scheme of water-front adornment and public-school supervision that does not shrink from the sacred duty of teaching the young about their bodies.

"We will get from Kansas City her scheme of cottage-building for the workers; from Baltimore the sale of municipal bonds of small denominations to the people, and municipal wharves.

"We will take the Boston public library; the Boston common and Ford Hall (the great Sunday night melting-pot of races and creeds), and put them in.

"We will take 'The Christian Science Monitor' as the foremost example of wholesome daily literature and put that in.

"We well want Denver's juvenile court and San Francisco's extension of the right of suffrage to women.

"And that would be our all-soul city, toward which we are faring slowly and toilsomely just as Christian, in Bunyan's undying allegory, pushed upward toward the Wicket Gate and the Shining Light."

One thing more—"the great essential of a city with a soul" is "a citizen with a soul—hundreds of thousands of him." His soul must be "above mere receptivity, self-seeking, and accumulation," and, adds the Detroiter, his thoughts must be "upon what he can put into his city, not upon what he can get out of it.

"Citizens of this calibre make a city with a soul, and our piety and patriotism have got to come down from off the mottoes on our office walls, get out of after-dinner speeches and party platforms, and get into the management of our business and the making of our ballots before our eyes will behold the coming of the glory of the soul-city."

Evee been irritable oll day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

POLITICAL CAREER.

"A CURSED PROFESSION."

THE PROXIMATE END.

If the most of men were honest and reasonable there would be no more noble profession than the profession of politics, writes "An Englishman" in the "Daily Mail." To dedicate his wisdom and energy to the proper conduct of the nation should be the highest aim of a citizen's ambition. If ever a chance were given to mortal man of selflessness and devotion, surely it should be here. If the success of this or that politician be immaterial, the triumph and virtue of a country matter to everyone who lives within its borders. And since it is very easy not to be a politician, those who accept the grave responsibility of a public career should accept it in a chastened spirit and a profound humility.

Yet, by a paradox, which it is not easy to explain, politics has ever been a short cut to egoism. That there have been honourable servants of the State, that some few still remain to us, is obviously true. It is equally true that the vast majority of those who have vainly called themselves statesmen have thought of nothing so little as of the safety of their country. They have eagerly turned their interested eyes from the ultimate object of politics—the wise counselling of the State—to the proximate end—their own continuance in office. No sooner have they found themselves the chosen of the people than they have convinced their facile brains that it is a mere game they are playing. The thought of patriotism appears grotesque to the wirepuller, who is so intent upon tricking his opponents and making his own position secure, that he cares not a jot whether his country profits by his governance or whether his policy has exposed it as an object of scorn and contumely to his country's enemies.

AN ATHENIAN STATESMAN.

As it is to-day, so has it always been. The history of politics is a sorry comment upon bitter selfishness of mankind. At the touch of statescraft a blight seems to fall upon the human intelligence. The great as well as the small are affected by it. The struggle has been attended by the same meanness, the same intrigues, under every sky and at all times. Athens knew no wiser, nobler statesman than Themistocles was when first he took the helm of State. In his imagination he pictured Athens as the strongest sea-State in Greece. To make his imagination a practical reality he freely gave the best of his energy and courage, and then, as he fell under the sway of politics, as he set his wealth and his power above the glory of Athens, so he degenerated into a monster of vanity and corruption. He accepted bribes that he might support the charges of a vulgar, magnificent display. So lightly did he esteem the dignity of Athens that he took refuge with the Great King whose designs it was once his pride to thwart, and ended an inglorious life, a pensioner upon the bounty of his country's most determined enemy.

When ambition and policy and spite are in one scale, the love of country easily kicks the beam. It is not pleasant to contemplate Alcibiades, the spoilt child of fortune, the friend of Socrates, explaining to the Spartans how best they might strike a blow at his native city, and boasting that he knew, as surely he did, the secrets of the Athenians. Who can remember without shame the monstrous murder of Cæsar, committed in the name of politics? As we come down the ages we shall perceive no argument which can palliate the villainy of James VI., the base King of Scotland, who, for the reversion of a throne, approved the public execution of his mother. These are some of the crimes of politics.

Above all, it is characteristic of politicians that, to retain the reins of power, they will be guilty of actions from which in private their sense of humour as well as their sense of right and wrong might save them.

BRITISH MINISTERS TO-DAY.

If France has paid a heavy penalty of late for encouraging the ambition of selfish Ministers, what shall we say of England? The political crisis through which we are passing cannot minister to the pride of a single honest citizen. The Ministers who plot and fumble upon the Government benches have forgotten the claims of their country; they have forgotten the responsibilities of their office; they have forgotten all save the desire which consumes them to remain in power. They have divorced completely their public from their private morality. We are willing to believe that in their own homes they still cherish a respect for truth. In the House of Commons they have no other intention than to deceive. They clip and cut and edit their documents in the fierce desire that, whatever happens, the plain facts shall not emerge. So cynically have they hidden the tracks of a recent conspiracy that no one but devoted partisans can be persuaded to believe a single word that they say. And even if by their crafty handling of the truth they could ensure some profit to England, which indeed they cannot, they would still do a vast damage to their country. When wanton prevarication is the habit of Ministers, how can we expect honesty in the mere voter? "Evil communications corrupt good manners," and with such examples of deception before them as the House of Commons furnishes to-day, the much-flattered, highly vaunted People is not likely to show much respect for the old-fashioned virtues of truth and honour.

A PESTILENT DOCTRINE.

"Discriminations between wholesome and unwholesome victories," said a political opportunist a good many years ago, "are idle and impracticable. Obtain the victory, know how to follow it up, and leave the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness to critics." It is a frank and pestilent doctrine. It puts the country into the dim background of obscurity. The victory is the thing, the victory of the wire-puller, not of England; and the process by which it is obtained is indifferent to those who see in their native land a mere playing of ambition. We have travelled yet further on the road of cynicism since this opportunist expounded his views of wholesomeness. In the speech which Mr. Winston Churchill delivered recently he showed himself as poor a patriot as Alcibiades. He went over bag and baggage to the other side. For the sake of an election cry he openly espoused the cause of England's foes. Wherever we have an opponent henceforth he has a friend. He has found a phrase which he thinks will carry him and his accomplices triumphantly through a general election. "The Army against the People!" It is almost as good as Chinese Slavery. It has the qualities which staunch Radicals demand of their mottoes. It is short and it is false. There is not nor can be any opposition between the People and the Army which defends the People and is part of the People. But the ignorant can shout these words of Mr. Churchill's devising as they shouted Chinese Slavery, and will not discover their danger until it be too late. Their mere utterance will make us weaker in the face of foreign nations, and will render void the sympathy of our allies. If they succeeded in winning a single seat at an election they would cover the demagogue who used them with shame. Truly "politics is a cursed profession."

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NOTES OF A HOLIDAY IN SPAIN.

Gibralter, Algeciras, and Rhonda.

SOME WONDERFUL SCENERY.

BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.

MALAGA, Mar. 20.

I hardly know where to begin to tell you all tha has happened since we left the ship only two days ago; we have seen so much of such wonderful interest it might be two weeks instead of two days only. We kept our fine weather passage up to Gibralter, which struck me as more wonderful than ever, as the atmospheric conditions and the verdure on the rock were unusually good. But, I must own that the arrangements for getting off the many passengers—some thirty,—who were disembarking there, left much to be desired. Truly there were a great many who wanted to land only to see the place during the two hours permitted to them, who, of course did not want to be delayed by baggage, etc., but surely a launch could have been allocated to them only, and this one return for the others and their baggage, or another one supplied. We could not get definite information from any one the night before, nor even on the morning, beyond that breakfast was at 7-30. The good man vowed that they could not push us ashore in a hurry, and just refused to rise earlier or to make haste, until at the very last he discovered the launch was leaving for the shore at 8 o'clock. We both tried to swallow a little food and finish up the tipping, etc., but just missed the launch by three minutes. There were some dozen others who had done likewise including Earl and Countess Brownlow and all were loud in complaint of the very inconvenient arrangements made. Eventually, we were sent off in a smaller launch an hour later, but the official staff evidently blamed us for our fate and were inclined to be annoyed to boot. Our kind Malaga friends had given us a letter of introduction to a personal friend of theirs, the American Consul at Gibralter. Here I must digress to give a most interesting account of this extremely find, handsome and taking personality. He is the third generation of the name to be American Consul at Gibralter where he was born and his father had been taken as a little boy. A little while ago he gave a grand dinner and a dance to celebrate the 80th anniversay of his family being Consul there. Moreover his servants also are descendants of the servants of the first Consul, his grandfather, had. His brother is a Britisher and a D.A.G. at Aden though he himself is an American. We took him by storm about 9-30 and found him fresh and spic and span, and most courteous and friendly. He sketched out a programme for us which was absolutely *the* thing, and which made all the difference to our comfort and interest in our introduction to Spanish soil. Instead of spending a night at Gibralter and getting up at an unearthly hour to cross to Algeciras to begin our journey to Malaga, he advised us a very different route of which more anon.

AN AUTOCRAT.

First I want to say what an extraordinarily interesting place Gib is, but, from a tourist's point of view, what an extortionate one! Talk of "bang goes saxpence"—bang goes half a sovereign before you know where you are, or do more than look round, and were heartily glad that we had not to spend more than a few hours there. The place is under martial law and the Military Governor is an absolue autocrat. We were told all the Spaniards had to leave the place when the gates are shut. We were asked by an official for our name, address, business, etc. until he discovered we were leaving in an hour or two. Had we been staying the night all these particulars would have been required. We took a nerve-wracking drive to Europa Point and back—at least the return journey rather made my hair stand on end. We drove up steep hills and down steeper, cut from the side of the rock, everywhere soldiers' and sailors' quarters, all clean and bright, with rosy children and little patches of gardens full of glorious flowers, roses, arum lilies, bigonias, bougonioilleas, violets, carnations, etc., etc., even early lilac, and all so clean and trim too. Soldiers seemed to pervade the place, and we looked almost into the funnels of the great, black sinister looking ships called war ships. On the return we descended to the lower road by a series of twisting and turning roads as steep as the side of a house, down which our Jehu drove his willing, sure footed gee-gee at a smart trot. Truly there was a brake to the light vehicle, four-seated like a "fiacre" abroad, but all the same, I felt myself wishing I were safe on my own two feet and shutting my eyes and clinging for dear life to the carriage when we came to an extra special deep bit. What they call "Main Street" is a narrow paved street crowded with vehicular and pedestrian traffic. For the most part the vehicles are built light and narrow after the American buggy style, but a magnificent landau with a pair of big, black horses came along—probably the Governor's equipage—everything shining in the first degree of spic and span-ness. We went to the P. & O. office down another little narrow gully to deposit some of our baggage, thence to Thomas Cook's to change good, crisp, English £5 notes into small and grubby Spanish ones and heavy dollar or 5 peseta pieces; on to the Grand Hotel for refreshment where the courtesy of one of the four brother proprietors was charming, the coffee delicious and the charges the only moderate thing we found in Gib. Many of the shops hung with Indian goods bore familiar names such as "Chellarm," "Bolchand Kamdan" etc., the proprietors eagerly welcoming us to view the wares of which we were somewhat tired after all our years in India.

BY BOAT FOR ALGECIRAS.

At 12-20 according to the itinary sketched out by our kind Consul friend we left by boat for Algeciras en route to Rhonda. We had a nice lunch at the spacious and cool Hotel Anglo-Hispanio, having chummed up with a ship mate en route, he bound for Granada and Seville. We then walked up to view the most charming hotel I ever saw, the Hotel Reina Christina, set in picturesque well laid out grounds. It is hard to describe the place which gives one the impression of exquisite cleanness, homeliness and comfort, with a ground floor and at most two storeys, built, sort of radiating from one mail block—snow-white walls, all wood work of shutters and beams painted green and dormer roofs tiled with glazed dull red and green tiles. Flowers and creepers everywhere, balconies with long chairs and white curtained windows looking on to the garden, terraced in some places, and all beautifully laid out and full of sub-tropical trees and flowers as well as those of a purely temperate climate. It was very hot at that time of the day, but the view was very lovely and no doubt the evenings and mornings were cool. The place seemed quite full, though I understand that beyond bathing from their own private bathing house, a big building, there is nothing in the way of amusement, *not even* a golf course. Personally I should find the climate too soft and enervating. Gibralter stands out from the Spanish Coast dominating and masterful. I do not vouch for the truth of it, but I was informed that there is living in Spanish territory a titular Spanish Governor of Gibralter "in temporary occupation of the English"—some four hundred years' "temporary" occupation only!! We had not the trouble over the Customs we had anticipated—we were asked to open this or that box, but the searching was not at all serious; one box containing all my writing and photographic impedimenta, typewriter etc., was corded for strength and had to be opened because I also had *tea* in it. This I had to take out, as no knowingly dutiable articles may be sent checked through in the brake van. We tied the offending tea in a duster and carried it in our hands to its destination without further difficulty. In due season, a small four-coach train started rather late, because some important military personage was leaving by it, a large crowd assembling to bid him god-speed with vivas and the waving hats. This meant that many of his suite could not find sitting room and had to stand in the corridor a good part of the way.

THE JOURNEY.

The train journey to Rhonda was without exception one of the most interesting one I ever made, through great varieties of country—mountains everywhere; sometimes we were climbing them; sometime we were on the plains viewing them from afar; sometimes the land was fertile set in fruit groves and orange and lemon orchards. The former were lovely all white and pink with flower—the latter I had never seen before and thought uncommonly picturesque. The trees here grow quite as large as apple trees at Home out of a much more rounded and compact form; with their bright green leaves and golden fruit they really make a pretty picture. A rushing river winding its sinuous way for miles and miles, sometimes through fertile plains, at others rushing through narrow chasms of stupendous height, but always rushing and foaming on its way, was another added beauty. Sometimes rolling hills or sierras under tracts of olive tree cultivation; at others, rugged arid looking mountainous ranges succeeded each other like a kaleidescope, as we steadily climbed and climbed making our fussy engine gasp and pant painfully sometimes. Nearing Rhonda we went along one side of a widely spread valley, rounded the head of it in a great circle and steamed along high up the other side until Rhonda was reached at the top. The air grew keen and thin and we were glad to don our warm coats as we rose.

A HOMELY PRIMITIVE PLACE.

The station seemed a quite little place and as we had been recommended to spend the night at the little Hotel which is a part of the station building, we left our pleasant train mates and arranged for our accomodation. It is quite a little homely somewhat primitive place, which especially appealed to us in its quietness and simplicity after having lived for so many days in a crowd, with such a Babel at meals sometimes as made one quite giddy. Then off we set on foot to find the famous view which many travellers say surpasses the one better known, at Granada. We made our way down the village main street to the gardens or Almeida as they are called in Spain and found it right on the edge of the mighty ramp or cliff down which one looks sheer down into the valley or river below, and the rolling sierras beyond backed by great rugged mountains. Observation openings are cut in the wall barred in a sort of bowed balcony so that one can see the grandeur to the full. It almost takes one's breath away at first, and I could not look sheer down until I gradually accustomed myself to the stupendous drop. The Hotel Reina Victoria, own sister to the Algeciras Hotel Reina Christina, set in equally beautiful grounds has a unique site, as the wall of its grounds runs right along the edge of the Khud, the cliff in some places actually overhanging the ravine. We walked all along getting the view from different angles, when the growing darkness made us think of getting back, and the keen air made us use speed in doing it to keep ourselves warm. We had an excellent dinner washed down by Spanish red wine, which was extremely good, and then retired to our spotless and most comfortable beds, feeling that we had indeed lived through every moment of the time since we were pushed off the Maloja that morning. We were particularly struck by the exquisite cleanliness of the streets, the interiors and the stations. White marble seems as common as cement in India, and the white steps and passages and floors in this gave a lightness and clean look which is most taking. The cooking was quite Spanish but not all the horrid oily kind, smothered with garlic about which we had warned. There seemed to be very few police, or Guarda Civile as they are called, anywhere, but their quaint head gear like that of the soldiery we saw at many of the stations seemed about the funniest and most useless possible. Imagine a plain sailor hat of black glazed stiff fabric with the brim out off entirely in front-starting a little from above the eyebrows till it reaches 2 to 2½ inches at the sides, and three or four times that at the back; in other cases of the colour of the uniform with strappings and buttons to match. In a sunny country like Spain they really seem as little protection as possible, since they neither shade the eyes, nor protect the back of the head. The peasantry wear a felt hat with a slightly narrowing crown about 4 or 5 inches high and a wide brim,—rather like a Welsh hat, but not nearly so high-in black, brown, or grey, many just ordinary cloth caps. One saw the Spanish cloak on soldiers and Civil Guard, which is full enough to be thrown on one shoulder and so form a protection to chest and mouth. Next day we rose a little after six and were ready for more exploring, with everything packed and in order before 7-30. The morning air was quite biting, and though tempered by the bright sun, we did not care to loiter. We found our way to the Puente Nuevo or new bridge which connects the two sides of a vast chasm together in the middle of the little town. The streets are all cobbled with rounded pebbles and placed on edge, and in many places they are worn into uneven tracks and ruts. It is very punishing to the feet to walk long on them and could not be done in very thin shoes with high heels. One cannot but admire the artistic enterprise of the builders of the bridge, who might have been content to throw across a light iron structure or one of the trestle variety, instead of having spent time and money on the wonderfully solid stone construction they have left to posterity. The two centre pillars or legs are set on shelves of the rock higher up. There is a sort of bridge or string course connecting them about half way, so that it looks like arches upon arches. There are grilled openings in the upper walls to enable one to look down into the depths below. All the houses, big and little, noble and humble have barred windows, even the bow windows. In some cases the iron work is really beautiful wrought-work, and is almost always painted white or aluminium, which takes away from the sort of prison appearance it would otherwise give. We came upon, in a tiny narrow alley, a quite grand house with a wonderful walnut door thickly studded with brasses or plaques the size of a crown piece, and an artistic brass double knocker representing a pair of women's hands holding a ball, all polished like gold. The entrance stair and court with palms etc. all paved in snowy marble and screened off from the entrance hall by beautiful iron work painted white—you could have eaten off any part of the floor so exquisitely clean was it. I have yet much to tell of Rhonda, but find I have used up all my space and must defer the rest of the wonders till next week. I only wish all my readers could feel and enjoy the clear bright keen air as I did whilst seeing it all.

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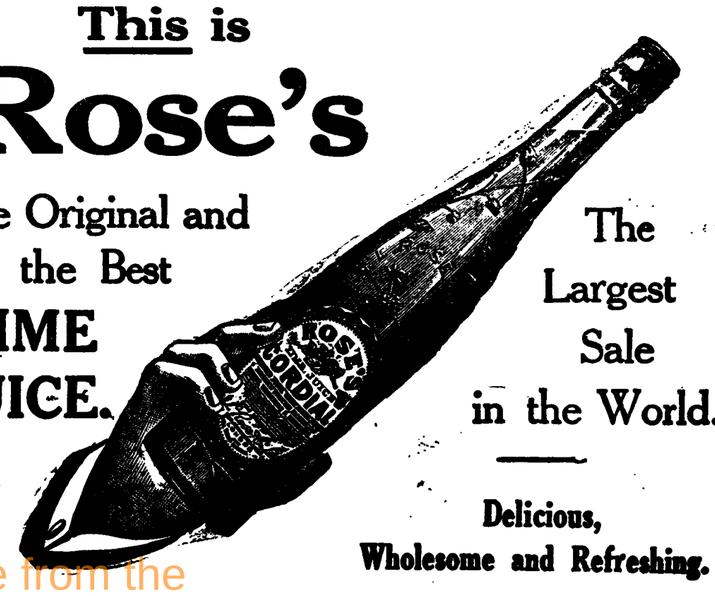

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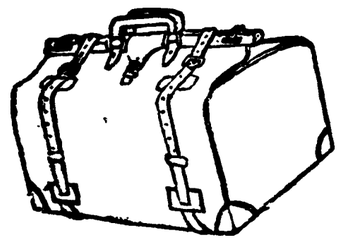

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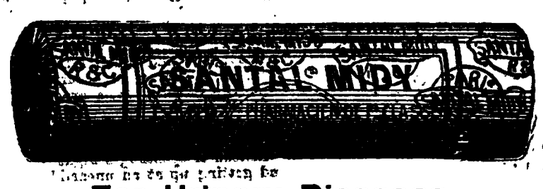

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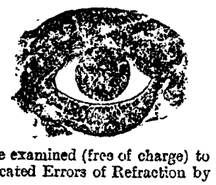

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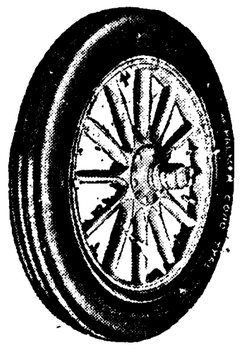

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